THE Bombay Gazette.

TEN PAGES.

No. 55,262—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1911				
18th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7933	----	---
4th March	MALWA	10985	----	---
11th "	EGYPT	7912	----	---
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10513
22nd "	ARCADIA	7000	----	---
25th "	PERSIA	7351	----	---
1st April	MARMORA	10999	----	---
8th "	CALEDONIA	7556	----	---
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	----	---
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9506
6th May	ARABIA	7903	----	---
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	----	---

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 439 or Rs. 594	Rs. 748 or Rs. 991
To London by Sea	Rs. 493 or Rs. 617	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

AT REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1911.	Leave Karachi, 1911.
A. City of Vienna	4672	.....	March 4
A. Trafford Hall	5321	March 17	* " 14
B. City of Athens	5594	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares	6973	.....	April 8
C. City of Karachi	5557	April 11	* ...
C. City of York	7705	" 24	* " 21
B. Merton Hall	4327	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	6529	May 12	* May 9
B. City of Naples	5739	.....	" 17
A. Trafford Hall	5321	" 30	...
C. City of Manchester	5551	.....	June 10
C. City of Lahore	7000	.....	" 15
C. City of York	7705	.....	July 15
D. City of Paris	9300	.....	" 19
J. City of Glasgow	6529	.....	August 1
A. Trafford Hall	5321	.....	" 24
C. City of Calcutta	7512	.....	Sept. 5
C. City of Lahore	7000	.....	" 12
C. City of Athens	5594	October 1	...
D. City of York	7705	.....	Nov. 2
C. City of Benares	6973	.....	" 18
C. City of London	9000	.....	" 24
A. Trafford Hall	5321	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Lahore	7000	.....	" 12
C. City of Athens	5594	.....	" 19

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for two to twelve passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation as also Surgeon and Stewardess.

Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Special Reduced rates for European servants, accompanying first class passengers.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE.

In connection with NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,

To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2171	Mon.	20th Feb.	11 a.m.	†P D & O M.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	23rd Feb.	9 a.m.	via O. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	24th Feb.	6 a.m.*	direct.

†Forebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 23rd Feb, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Lalpoora," 3239 tons, on Monday, the 20th February, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on Thursday, 23rd February, calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Lawada," 3239 tons, sailing on or about the 25th February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

17th February, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st March 1911
Bohemia	4291	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Sobarich	1st April "
Prage	3935	M. Dabsarich	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4291	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Sobarich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Nippon	6850	E. Tarabochia	29th March.
Vorwaerts	6990	B. Davanchior	27th April.
Austria	7583	J. Raicich	25th May.
China	5017	F. Pavlovich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6048	B. Gabel	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 635*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 635
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard, Tarcen and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Austria	G. Raicich	7,533	24th Feb, 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy. 52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

NEW LINE HOME. CHEAP PASSAGES.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Have arranged a Passenger service between BOMBAY, GENOA, and MARSEILLES as follows:—

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	8th March
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	23rd March
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	10th May
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	13th July
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	27th July

In both Steamers superior accommodation is provided for Passengers. The Vessels are fitted throughout with Electric Light and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. While special arrangements have been made as to cuisine, the fairs range from Rs. 400 to Rs. 450 according to location of Cabin, return passages being granted at greatly Reduced Rates. Further particulars may be had on application to the Undersigned or the local Shipping and Passenger Agents.

M. M. SHIRAZEE, No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort. Agent.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ..Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand*

* If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE, PROPRIETOR.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE, FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.),
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Entebbe,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kampala, Uganda.
Cawnpore	Nawera-Eliya.	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY. J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE: 16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

BOMBAY RACES.

To obtain a thorough appreciation of all the special and interesting features of a race as a whole, to anxiously watch the performance or form of a horse in which you are most interested and to enjoy a race from the start to an exhilarating finish, you cannot do without one of the following.

BINOCULARS.—

GOERZ—TRIEDER
NEO—TRIEDER
HELI—TRIEDER
PAGOR
LONDON DERBY
MARCKS' PRISM.

They are revelations in power, precision and field of view. The use of any one of the foregoing glasses will present to your sight something

NEW AND EXTRAORDINARY,

as they possess the power of Binocular Telescopes six times their size and they will give you a phenomenal field which cannot be obtained in any other form of binocular or telescope.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS, &C., BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co. LTD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

Liquid Fuel

AND

KEROSINE OILS.

MONGINI BROTHERS

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES

CHOCOLATE CREAMS
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS
CHOCOLATE NOUGOT
CHOCOLATE PEPPERMINTS
} Fresh made at their Confectionery Works.

Also

PETERS' CHOCOLATES
FRYS' CHOCOLATES
CAILLERS' CHOCOLATES
CADBURYS' CHOCOLATES
MORIONDS' & GARIGLIOS' CHOCOLATES
MILK CHOCOLATE
CHOCOLATE in tins
CHOCOLATE in packets

Presentation Boxes of CHOCOLATES, etc. etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Re. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BEWARE OF INFERIOR TYRES

especially at this season. If you want to ensure enjoyable motoring

INSIST ON BRITISH-MADE

DUNLOPS.

The Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ltd.,

Tyre Manufacturers to HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

MADRAS OFFICE: ... ... 188 c Mount Road.
BOMBAY OFFICE: ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

10 per cent. Reduction on Dunlop Motor Car Covers Plain and Grooved.
5 " " " " " Steel Studded.
15 " " " " Tubes.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. CHUKKER 125° F. VICTORIA 125° F.
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

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WEDDING,
BIRTHDAY,
CHRISTENING.

OF THE BEST QUALITY MADE AT SHORT NOTICE.

PEARSE & Co.,

BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.

BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN & DINNER
served with best WINES and SPIRITS.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST TO HAND NEW LOT OF FANCY DESIGNS OF

SINGAPORE RATTAN CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES, AND EASY CHAIRS.

Visit to our Stores will convince you of the well finished article, please to give your early purchase which will no doubt repay you amply.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The Insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PROFITABLE GOODS.

BAZAAR GOODS, Toys, Electro-plate, Cutlery, Watches, Jewellery, Drapery, Boots, Clothing, Bedsteads, and Furniture. Buy from us at Factory Prices and save middle profits. Catalogues free. Cheapest firm in England. We can save you pounds.

NORMAN & Co.,
MERCHANTS,
Church Street,
Birmingham.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "KOERBER," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society, will take place in the School, at Mahim, on SATURDAY, the 25th February, 1911, at 5 P.M. The Hon. Mr. Justice L. J. ROBERTSON, has kindly consented to preside and Mrs. ROBERTSON to distribute the Prizes.

All friends of the Society are cordially invited to attend.

NOTICE TO WILSONIANS.

IT is proposed to institute in connection with Wilson College an ANNUAL COLLEGE DAY. All Wilsonians, past and present, are hereby invited to take part in the first of these Annual Reunions which is to be held on FRIDAY, the 10th March. H.E. THE GOVERNOR has kindly consented to Preside and H. E. LADY CLARKE will accompany him.

A cordial invitation is extended to all former Students of the College who are requested to send their present addresses to the Principal and to inform him whether they will be able to attend this meeting. Invitations and programme of the proceedings will be sent to all former students who intimate their desire to be present.

D. MACKICHAN,
Principal.

LOST.

A SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 21135, of the BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED, belonging to the Undersigned. Finder returning the same will be Rewarded.

KARSONDAS NARBHERAM MEHTA.

BOMBAY TENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M. on MONDAY, 20th February, 1911.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 15th February, 1911.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 28th February, 1911, at 10 P.M.

A. HILL TREVOR,
Honorary Secretary.

REPORTER

WANTED.—An experienced SHORT-HAND REPORTER for an English Daily; Permanant place for a really good man.
Address to Box 209, Post Office, Bombay.

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ENORMOUS REDUCTION
AT
CHINA-JAPAN STORES.
39-41 ABDUL REHMAN STREET,
Near Crawford Market.

PANCHGANI
BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.

A high grade School in splendid climate.

ONLY English Teachers of high attainments and experience engaged.

TWO NEW UNIVERSITY MEN JOIN THE STAFF IN 1911.

Thorough instruction given in
ENGLISH, MATHEMATICS, CLASSICS, DRAWING and FRENCH.

OVER 30 SUCCESSES in PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS OBTAINED in PAST YEAR.

TWO GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS WON in SEPTEMBER, 1910.

Special attention paid to
JUNIOR and BACKWARD boys.
Present number of Boarders
HIGHER THAN EVER BEFORE.
Early application for existing vacancies desirable.

REV. THOMAS ROWAN, M.A., B.D.,
Trinity College, Dublin.
Principal.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT BOMBAY.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE KING-EMPEROR'S CORONATION IN LONDON, 1911.

IN RESPONSE to numerous requests, Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON beg to announce that they will despatch a Personally Conducted Party of Indian Ladies and Gentlemen to Europe, visiting Paris, London, and the most interesting Cities of England.

The party will be accompanied by an English gentleman throughout and will leave Bombay per P. and O. Steamer "ARABIA," May 6th, and will return by P. and O. Steamer due to arrive Bombay, July 14th.

Fare for each person (including ALL expenses):—
1st class on P. and O. Steamer...Rs. 2,500
2nd class on P. and O. Steamer...Rs. 2,200

For further information apply to
THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon and Colombo.

WEDDING, BIRTHDAY AND GENERAL PRESENTATION ARTICLES IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

GOLD JEWELLERY,
SILVER WARE AND
ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE.
MAKING GOLD AND JEM SET JEWELLERY A SPECIALITY.
PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE!

P. MEHTA & CO.,
JEWELLERS, MEDOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. O. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

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Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of February, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

2 cases each 150 pieces Bishop Lawn.

On account of the concerned a lot of old copper and brass Indian pots, plates, trays, teapots, kettles, coffee pots, water pots old, old Pekin cloisonne vases, old China jars, Persian vases, one large gong, English music stand, and English revolving bookcase, one Indian blackwood brass inlaid chest, one large blackwood open carved oval frame, one fourfold artistically open carved screen, crockery and similar other articles.

The balance of the consignment of crockery, consisting of plates, 7 to 9 soup tureens, cover dishes, flat dishes and miscellaneous articles, consisting of one country made safe, one Milner's safe, chest pattern, a lot of boot blacking, etc.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

THE SALE of the Property at Mazagaon, Tank Bunder Road, that was advertised to take place on account and at the risk of Madhav Gopal, for to-day, Saturday, the 18th day of February, 1911, is POSTPONED, till further notice.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE of VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, situate at Upper Duncan Road, Kamatipura 8th Street, and Elphinstone Road, out of Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 83 of 1910.

Cassum Haji Joosab.....Plaintiff
vs.
Currimbhai Ramji and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jamsetji, Rustji and Davidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Crushna Fulta and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Khoja Karrimbhai Ramji and Khoja Lowji Keshawji, under and virtue of the power of sale given under the several indentures of mortgage, dated respectively the 31st day of July 1905, the 30th day of April, 1906, and 2nd day of November, 1907, and pursuant to the decree in suit No. 83 of 1910, dated the 14th day of July 1910, hereafter referred to Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned properties, on the premises, on the under mentioned days at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Lot No. 1.

Sale of Duncan Road Property, on SATURDAY, 4th day of March, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 256 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of Upper Duncan Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2840, 3039 and 3140, and New No. 17052, Old Survey No. 4/2148, 4424 and 4460 and New Survey No. 5679, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 533, and Street No. 416-420, and bounded as follows, i. e.:—on or towards the east by the Duncan Road, on or towards the west and north by the property of Noorbhai Nathoo, by the property of Rajoobai, and on or towards the south by the Ramji Mangalji, and was formerly in the occupation of tenants of the mortgagor Karimbhai Ramji and Lowji Keswji and are now in the occupation of tenants of R. D. Sethna, Esquire, Receiver appointed by the High Court of Bombay, in Suit No. 83 of 1910, under an order, dated the 24th day of November, 1910.

Lot No. 2.

Sale of Kamatipura 8th Street, on SUNDAY, the 5th day of March, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent land or ground containing by admeasurement 80 square yards or thereabouts, together will all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 8th Kamatipura Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 4165, 4166 and 4167 and New Nos. 10743, 10,744, Old Survey No. 1, 2/3723, 3734 and New Survey No. 6339, 6340 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward Nos. 1730, 1731 and Street No. 36, 38 and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the east by the property of Umaji Sayana, on or towards the west by the property of Lakha Gaina, on or towards the north by the 8th Kamatipura Street, and on or towards the south by the sweeper's passage, and was formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors Karimbhoy Ramji and Lowji Keswji, and is now in the occupation of tenants of R. D. Sethna, Esquire, Receiver appointed by the High Court of Bombay, in Suit No. 83 of 1910, under an order dated the 24th day of November, 1910.

Tot No. 3.

Sale of Elphinstone Road Property, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1911 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Government Forea land or ground, containing by admeasurement 6585 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 78-78 208 308, 209-209-221-224, and New Nos. 8-11977, 11978, and New Survey No. 3-1913, 4-1924, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 3499 (1), 3502, 3515 and Street No. 963, 966, 978, Ward Nos. 3499 (2), Street No. 963 A, Ward No. 3499 (3), and Street No. 963, Ward No. 3503 (1), and Street No. 967, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the east by the property of Radhabai, widow of Shantaram Narayan, on or towards the west by a water passage, on or towards the north by the property of Radhabai, widow of Shantaram Narayan, and on or towards the south by the Public Passage, and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors Karimbhai Ramji and Lowji Keswji, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of R. D. Sethna, Esquire, Receiver appointed by the High Court of Bombay in suit No. 83 of 1910 under an order, dated the 24th day of November, 1910.

Lot No. 4.

Sale of Elphinstone Road Property, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1911, at 4-5 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government foras land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1,230 Square Yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Elphinstone side of Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 49,53,86 and New No. A/11934, 12849, and New Survey No. 1B/1927, 1C/1928, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under G. Ward Nos. 3503, (2), and Street No. 957 A, Ward No. 3503 (3), and Street No. 967B, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by a water passage, on or towards the West by the Tulsi Water pipe, on or towards the North by the property of Kasinath Vithoba and on or towards the South by the Public passage, and was formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors, Karimbhoy Ramji and Lowji Keswji, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of R. D. Sethna, Esquire, Receiver, appointed by the High Court of Bombay, in Suit No. 83 of 1910, under an order, dated the 24th day of November, 1910.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jamsetji, Rustomji and Davidas, for the Attorneys for the Receiver at their office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th February, 1911.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 433, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd Inst., at 3 p.m. S.T.

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 5-6, 857-861 and 7, case Nos. 366, 301 Chinch Bunder Cross Road and Jail Road East (Opposite Jail).

Also at 4-30 p.m. S.T.

Building Street No. 61-70, Case No. 188-188A., Carnac Road (Opposite Goculdass Tejpal Hospital).

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th February, 1911.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the "Storm Hall" bungalow, Mazagon, next to the Bhandarwara Reservoir, on FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood diningroom, drawingroom, and bedroom furniture of the latest design, rich crockery and glassware, plated ware cottage piano in good order, rich table ornaments, pictures, copper utensils, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th February, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE REMAINING JEWELLERY, WATCHES, CHAINS, &c.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th Instant, at 2-30 p. m. (Standard time), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, very valuable gold, silver, diamond, ruby and emerald jewellery, consisting of valuable gold gents' and ladies' keyless watches, repeated chronometres, chronographs, gold and silver pencils, scarf-pins, snuff boxes, gold buttons, studs and links, gold chains and charms, ear-drops, parcels of very valuable loose diamonds, rubies and emeralds, etc., etc., too many to describe.

Catalogues are published and the jewellery is now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred dog-cart, in good order.
1 chestnut Waler mare, 14 3, an excellent trapper.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 very good looking chestnut Australian mare goes well in harness and saddle; sold as owner has no further use for her.
1 handsome strong Black Arab horse, goes well in harness.
1 two cylinder 10-12 H.P. Star Motorcar to seat four magneto ignition, Lamps and horn, Cape hood in perfect running order.
One 10-12 H. P. 2 cylinder 4 seated Clement car with glass screen and few accessories just been overhauled, property of a gentleman going Home.

AUCTION SALE of VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT NAIGAM CROSS LANE, DADUR.

Under instructions of Messrs. Mathuradass Visonji Khimji and Narotumdas Thakoredas, the proving executors of the last Will and Testament of Gangadass Rangildass, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the land, building and hereditaments, described below in two separate lots TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 19th February, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T).

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Dadar on the southern side of the road leading from the Dadar Station to Naigam in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, with the messuages, tenements and building standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 4,811 square yards or thereabouts and registered by and under the Collector Old Nos. 495—496—5757, 495, 496, 575, 105, 12—12, New Nos. 13350—13351—A 3670—D-11881, E-1181, Old Survey No. nil and New Survey Nos. 4-2013, 4-2013, 3-2015, 1-2014, 3-2013, 2-2014, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality under F. Ward Nos, 822—826—827 and Street Nos. 18—186—187, Naigaum Cross Road, and bounded as follows:— That is to say, on or towards the East by the property belonging to Amarchand Mulakchand, on or towards the West by the property described in Lot No. 2, on or towards the North by the Naigaum Road aforesaid and on or towards the South partly by the property of Madhavdas Goculdas Liladhar Pasta and partly by the property belonging to a Mosque.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold salt batty land, described in the books of the Collector of Bombay as Government Foras landed property, situate at Naigaum Cross Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 12, 495—496, 574, New Nos. C 1-11881, A 1-13750, OldSurvey No. nil and New Survey Nos. 2 A-2013, 3-2014, 1 B-2013, together with the buildings erected and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under F Ward No. 821 and Street No. 181 and also the compound wall surrounding the said premises on four sides thereon and bounded on the East by the property mentioned in Lot No. 1, on the West by property belonging to Edulji Sorabji Gamat, on the North by the said Naigaum Cross Road, and on the South by the property of Jan Mahomed and the late Haji Ebrahim.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made either to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors, at their office in Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, or to Messrs. Mehta and Dolpatram, Solicitors, at their office in 121, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th February, 1911.

JOOSUB HAJI JAN MAHOMED & CO.,

"CHEAP JACK"

TAILORS

AND

GENERAL OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS AND HATTERS, MAJESTIC HOTEL, Opposite Apollo Hotel, FORT, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK, MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5	12	2	" "
Chester, 125 deg.	4	12	2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4	8	2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4	8	2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4	8	0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	8	9	0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York is IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices for shipping for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

HARINGTON—Jan 29, at The Manor House, Knebworth, Lady Irene Harington, of a son.

IRWIN—Jan 22, at Lindfield, Sussex, the wife of Capt T Strutt, Irwin, the Royal Dragoons, of a daughter.

McCALL—Jan 28, at the Rectory, Selkirk, the wife of the Rev J G McCall, of a daughter.

NEWBERRY—Jan 26, at 23 Rutland Park Mansions, Willesden Green, N W, Mrs Francis J Newberry, of a daughter.

THOMPSON—Jan 28, at Highlands, Newbury, the wife of Arthur Thompson, B A (Cantab), M R C S (Eng) L R C P (Lond), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ELSDEN—VERNON-HARCOURT—Jan 28, at St Mary's, Oatlands, John Pascoe Elsden, barrister-at-law, to Violet Mary, daughter of the late Leveson F Vernon-Harcourt.

ELLIS—ANDREWES—Jan 25, at Cape Town, Francis Heygate Ellis, M R U S, L R C P, son of the late Col C H Fairfax Ellis, R A, to Muriel Floyd Andrewes, daughter of the Rev John Floyd Andrewes, Rector of Bonchurch, I W.

NAYLOR—LINTON. Jan 26, at Caistor, Lincolnshire, the Rev Arthur Sharpe Naylor, chaplain, Mauritius, to Margaret Ellen, daughter of the late W Linton, Esq.

RENSHAW.—CHICHESTER.—Jan 26, at St Margaret's, Westminster, Charles Stephen Bine Renshaw, son of Sir Charles Bine Renshaw, Bart, of Barochan, N B, to Edith Mary, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Sir Edward Chichester, Bart, C M G.

DEATHS.

BARNARD.—Jan 23, at Weymouth, Lindsay H J Barnard, son of the late Major Gen Sir Henry Barnard, K C B, aged 64.

COLLUM.—Jan 28, at Bellevue, Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh, Capt Arthur Col um, J P, D L, aged 45.

KERRICH—Jan 27, General Walter D'Oyly Kerrich, colonel commandant Royal (late Madras) Artillery.

KING.—Jan 26, at Wanwood, Alston, Cumberland, William Peers King, aged 84.

KIPLING.—Jan 26, John Lockwood Kipling, C I E, of The Gables, Tisbury, Wilts, aged 74.

NORTHEY.—Jan 24, the Rev Alfred Edward Northey of Lisworney, Torquay, son of Col W Brook Northey, aged 72.

PLOMER.—Jan 28, at 4 Zetland House, Cheniston Gardens, W, Col A G Plomer, late Bombay Staff Corps, aged 82.

RANDALL.—Jan 22, at The Hollies, Sunny Gardens, Hendon, the Rev Uriah Brodribb Randall, M A, aged 83.

INDIA.

DEATHS.

SIMON.—February 14, at Coimbatore, George, the dearly beloved youngest son of Mrs Simon, aged 10 years and 6 months.

JANES.—February 13, at Madras, Sarah Maria Janes, (in her 73rd year), widow of the late Sergeant-Major Thomas L Janes of the 30th M N I, and daughter of the late Horatio Melville, who came out to India in 1832.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9 30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Special attraction, A Lion Hunt in South Africa.

Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies' Session 9 to 10 a. m.; Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m.; 9-30 to 11 p. m.

Maxim: "Be careful how you grasp an opportunity that is red-hot."—Philadelphia Record.

THE STUDENTS' UNION.—A meeting of the Students' Union, will be held to-morrow, Sunday, 19th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at Sir Mangaldas House when a public lecture on "City States of the Greeks and Romans" will be delivered by Prof. P. A. Wadia, M. A., Dr. Reid will preside.

A FRIGHTENED HORSE.—A victoria belonging to Dr. E. Moses was being driven along De Lisle Road, on Thursday when the horse attached to it shied at a steam-roller standing on the road and ran on to the foot-path, knocking down a woman named Krishnabai, aged thirty-five, and one of the wheels passed over her left arm fracturing it. Two other women named Prithibai and Radhabai also sustaind injuries and they were all removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital for treatment. The horse was then secured.

SUICIDE BY A HINDU.—Yesterday morning, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, touching the death of Purshotam Gordhan, a Hindu servant, aged about twenty-five years. deceased was employed as a domestic servant in the employ of one Premji Deoram and lived with his master at Khand Bazar. He was not enjoying good health and was very much depressed as his income was very small. On Thursday evening, he was found suffering from the effects of opium poisoning and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died in the night. A verdict of suicide by opium was returned by the jury.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B.B.& C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, this evening:—

March	A Bunch of Roses	Chapi
Overture	Lutspiel	Keler Bela
Valse	Flugschriften	Strauss
Selection	The Quaker Girl	Monckton
Intermezzo	Moonlight	Bogetti
Selection	The Dairymaids	Rubens
Polka de Concert	Minuit	Waldteufel

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regt., will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening:—

March	Abschied Der Gladiatoren	Blankenburg
Valse	Jeunesse Doree	Waldteufel
Selection	The Belle of Bohemia	Englander
Paraphrase	The Lighthouse Light	Miller
Serenade	La Manola	R Eilenberg
Valse	Comedie D'Amour	Coclin
Two-Step	Laughing Water	Hager
Selection	Nell Gwynne	Winterbottom

BAND AT THE MAHALAXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3p.m, this evening:—

March of the Peers	Iolanthe	Sir A Sullivan
Overture	Hungarian	Keler Be'la
{ a Pfeif-Lied	Fruhlingsluft	Strauss
{ b Tubuphone Solo	La Juana	Howgill
Selection	The Toreador	Caryll&Monckton
Valse	Belle Amie	Meissler
{ a Op 264 A	Standchen	Czibulka
{ b Two Step	Carolina Brown	Karl Kaps
Selection	Veronique	Messager

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE star attraction this week is one of the most unique films offered to Bombay audience, namely, "A Lion in South Africa" in which one is shown those great Zulu warriors, the Masai, armed only with spears and on foot, hunt three lions and kill them. The last one is killed within five or six feet from the camera, after a gallant fight. Mr. Kearton, the famous photographer, although dangerously ill with fever and almost helpless, stood by his camera until the last lion was killed and then collapsed. The film has caused a great sensation in England and certainly should bring many extra patrons to the Novelty Theatre this week. A new rival to our old friends, Foolshead and Max Linder, has arrived during the week. Sontolini is as mad as a March Hare and will certainly prove a success. With these three comedians, fun should never be lacking. There are several other excellent pictures and the whole performance will be found a suitable one at which to spend an hour before or after dinner.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Post Office Case.

At the thirteenth sitting of the First Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell and a common jury resumed the hearing of the case in which Sadashiv Mahadev Ranade, Anant Bhagwant Dastane, Janardhan Narsinha Thatte and Dattatrya Khanderao Satve stand charged with forgery, cheating and abetment thereof in respect of three money-orders of the collective value of Rs. 1,135.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar and Mr. M. F. Nicholson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, and Mr. F. H. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C. I. D., conducted the prosecution; the first two accused were undefended; the third accused was defended by Mr. Gadgil and the fourth by Mr. Rangnekar.

Evidence of the witnesses to whom the different accused went to receiving gold, silver, perfumes and money was recorded and the Sessions were adjourned.

LAKHMIDASS MILLS' DISPUTE.

Mr. Bhaishankar's Evidence.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson resumed the hearing of the Lakhmidass Mills Debenture suit, brought by Gordhandass G. Tejpal and another against Venilal Vijbukhandass and others.

Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai, in course of his evidence, said that the statements prepared by him and put in were correct. The column of remarks contained certain facts and certain inferences. What he had mentioned therein was gained from the sources on which he had the inferences and were his conclusions. The Company and had authorised to issue 1,000 debentures, but as a matter of fact there were holders of 1,513 debentures. About the end of June 1904, the agents received 1,000 numbered and 25 unnumbered forms of debentures. He found that 506 more forms had been received by Dwarkadas, from the printers in September 1904. They were, he believed, unnumbered, because he found odd numbers on the 513 debentures by the same numbering machine. That made 1,531 forms in all. 1,000 debentures of the first print were numbered in small type, 13 of the first print were numbered in large type and 500 of the second print were in large type. Out of the 1,000 debentures, 696 debentures were taken away by Dwarkadas and the remaining 304 were issued by the Company to the receipt holders. Dwarkadas returned 197 to the Company who issued them to the receipt-holder. 499 remained with Dwarkadas. Out of these, he sold 78 in the bazaar and he bought back 12, making up 433, which were out of the 1,000 of the small type and were with his pledges. Out of the unnumbered 25 debentures of the first print, Dwarkadas gave 13 to the Company who issued them to the receipt-holders. He also gave 16 from the second print and they were issued to the receipt-holders. Out of the 484 of the second print, he sold 121 in the bazaar and 363 were in the hands of the pledgees. In all, 788 were with his pledgees. Out of the 423 of the first print, eight were with Mr. Settna. Sir Sassoon had 380 debentures. He had also prepared a statement showing to whom interest was paid. He had made this inquiry at the instance of the liquidator who was doing his best to lay all the facts before the Court. The books of the Company did not contain any information as to the dates on which Dwarkadas pledged or sold debentures or the numbers of the debentures so sold or pledged. As to the pledge, Dwarkadas had not given the numbers of the debentures, but he had given the numbers of the debentures, sold and purchased, in his cash-book. The debentures taken by Dwarkadas were all issued by the agents.

The case is proceeding.

DHAKLESHWAR TEMPLE SUIT.

Decree for the Plaintiffs.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar disposed of the suit brought by Gordhandass G. Teijpal and others, trustees of the Dhakleshwar temple at Mahaluxmi, against their pujari, Madanji Karsonji, for an order against him, restraining him from interfering with the management of the temple and for an order against him to give peaceful possession of the property adjoining the temple.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. J. H. Vakeel and Mr. Rangnekar, instructed by Messrs. Dadachanji, and Pocha, were for the defendant, a pauper.

The facts of this suit have already been reported.

After hearing the evidence of the defendant, his Lordship informed Mr. Vakeel that he had formed a very strong opinion against the defendant's case.

Mr. Vakeel said he would not proceed any further and the Advocate-General did not press for his costs.

His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, said that he was quite convinced that the defendant had no hereditary rights nor was he a hereditary pujari. His Counsel, Mr. Vakeel, had placed the case before the Court in the best possible light, but that light was dimmed by the defendant's confessions of gross misconduct. A decree for the plaintiff as prayed was passed and the defendant was ordered to give possession within a week.

A DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar disposed of the suit brought by Kunjvihari Ravinarayan and others against Kalyanrao Sankatprasad and others to recover Rs. 85,000 odd.

On the suit being called on the plaintiffs did not appear. Mr. E. B. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs, who were shroffs and commission agents, claimed Rs. 85,000 on the balance of an account relating to certain cotton transactions. The defendants' contention was that the plaintiffs were their partners, and, on the taking of an account, Rs. 43,000 would be found due by the plaintiffs to them. They also prayed for a dissolution of partnership.

His Lordship dismissed the plaintiffs' suit with costs, and declared the partnership to have been dissolved since November 1908. The counter-claim was referred to the Commissioner for the taking of accounts.

A DISHONEST PURDESI.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the appeal of Ramsunder Matadayal alias Phunam, a Purdesi, who was convicted of cheating, criminal breach of trust and theft in a building in respect of six various transactions and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

The accused had cheated one Savele, a clerk in the Government Dockyard, in respect of a brass pot of milk and also one Chandrabhaga in respect of a lota. In another case he had gone to three different people whom he knew and borrowed pots from them for his use and pledged them with Marwaris. In one case he had stolen a dhotar and in another a watch belonging to two different complainants.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the appeals of Tukaram Narayan Dhangar and Rau Nana Ghati, who were convicted of causing hurt in committing robbery, and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment each by Mr. C. E. Palmer, Sessions Judge of Thana.

The prosecution story was that on the night of the 11th September last, one Khandu Ujaba went with the accused, took some liquor and proceeded to Mahaluxmi station, where they took tickets for Virla Parla and got into the train. On the morning of the 12th, Khandu was found lying on the salt land in the limits of the village of Parla with severe injuries on his person, caused by blows from a stone. The accused had robbed Khandu of his gold ring and sold it to a Marwari.

The accused had made confessions and agreeing with the unanimous verdicts of the jury, the Sessions Judge convicted and sentenced them as above stated.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

POLICE COURTS.

CHARGE OF LOITERING IN STREETS.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stenson charged Arjun Santaram and Oosman Ebrahim with loitering in public streets, they being declared thieves and being unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves.

The complaint was that without any reasonable excuse they were found loitering near Grant Road on Thursday night.

The accused denied the charge, and said they were returning home from a theatre.

The Magistrate acquitted the accused, remarking that no burglars' instruments or stolen property were found on them and there was nothing suspicious about their being in the streets on that night.

THEFT BY A CHINESE SEAMAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Miller charged Ah Fa, a Chinese seaman on board the s. s. "Branksome Hall," with the theft of a piece of cloth which formed part of the cargo which the vessel carried. The case for the prosecution was that in consequence of certain information which he received from Liverpool to the effect that a case on board the s. s. "Branksome Hall" had been broached, Mr. T. H. Watts, a representative of Messrs. Killick Nixon & Company, went on board the steamer lying at "C." berth, Prince's Dock and found a case broken open. The police were informed, and, on the accused's effects being searched, a piece of cloth similar to that which the broken case contained, was found in his box. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. Mr. Watts asked his Worship to make an example of the accused, as he said a good deal of broaching had been going on of late and the claims in the course of a year amounted to a considerable sum. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ARMS' ACT.

Ah Ho and Ah Fa, both Chinese seamen on board the s.s. "Branksome Hall" were charged before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, by Sub-Inspector Miller with importing arms into Bombay without a license and with abetment. The case for the prosecution was that the two accused were paid off yesterday and they took their belongings to the Customs Examination Hall to be examined. Mr. S. P. D'Costa, Preventive Officer, on examining the box of the second accused, found a revolver in it. The first accused said that the revolver belonged to him and that he had given it to the second accused to keep. Questioned by the Court, the first accused said that he got the revolver more than four years ago when it was presented to him by a friend. He said it was an old one and was out of order and that he had given it to the second accused to repair four months ago, when the ship was at Japan, and forgot to ask it back from him, and added that, this was the first time he had come to Bombay and he was ignorant of the law. The second accused said in his statement that the revolver belonged to the first accused who had given it to him to be oiled. Both the accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate convicted them and sentenced each of them to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE MAHOMEDAN UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE.

As the result of the visit of H.H. the Aga Khan to Lucknow, a sum of more than three lakhs has been promised, including subscriptions of one lakh each from the Rajas of Mahmudabad and Jehangirabad; Rs. 20,000 from Raja Abu Jaffar; Rs. 15,000 each from M. Syed Iltifat Rasul and Nawab Ali Hasan Khan; Rs. 10,000 each from Mir Tawakkul Hasan and a "Sympathiser of Nadwa"; and Rs. 5,000 each from Raja Shaban Ali and Raja Hasanpur.

At Calcutta promises were received of Rs. 10,000 each from Messrs. Ahsan Karim and Ahmad Musaji Salibji, and of Rs. 5,000 each from Messrs. Haji Ahmad Abdul Latif, Ismail Salibji and Ghulam Husain Arif, with others which are expected to raise the total to about one lakh.

The following gentlemen have promised to contribute one month's income to the Foundation Fund:—Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk and his son Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad, the Hon'ble, Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan, Mr Sheikh Muhammad Abdulla, B.A., Maulvi Bashir Uddin, Maulvi Idris Ahmad, Maulvi Abdul Ahad, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad, and Mr. S. Zafar Hasan.

Provincial Committees have been formed for the Punjab, under the Presidency of the Hon'ble Mian Muhammad Shafi, for the Central Provinces under Khan Bahadur H. M. Malak, for Behar, under Mr. Hasan Imam, for the western part of the United Provinces, under Nawab Abdul Majid for the Eastern United Provinces and for Hyderabad under Nawab Imadul Mulk. The following names have been added to the list of the Managing Committee:—Maulvi Rafiuddin Vakil, Messrs. Amir Mustafa Khan, D. Auchterlonie, Syed Zafar-ul-Hasan, Abdul Aziz and D. Reynell.

It is hoped that H. H. the Aga Khan will visit Lahore on the 23rd February. The Hon'ble Fateh Ali Khan Qazalbash, C. I. E. Khan Bahadur Sheikh Alla Baksh, Mr. Mahbub Alem and Khan Bahadur Mian Mohammed Shafi have undertaken to accompany the Deputations to the Punjab, and the members of the Literary Society of Amritsar have promised their co-operation.

LADY MINTO NURSING ASSOCIATION.

THE report for 1910 of the Lady Minto Indian Nursing Association has been received in book-form. It is beautifully bound in a white vellum paper cover embellished with gold lettering, and contains a map showing the large sphere of work embraced by the Association throughout India and Burma. The handsome publication, in addition to views of the Association's quarters in the various hill-stations, contains a frontis piece of Lady Minto surrounded by the members of the Central Committee, and on the opposite page is an autograph of Lady Minto's letter of farewell before leaving India. The report deals in detail with the working of the Association's various branches.

KARACHI WHEAT EXPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEB. 17.

During the week ending the 13th instant, one lakh, seventy-five thousand and one hundred hundredweights of wheat were exported from Karachi, bringing the total exports since the 1st January, 1911 up to seventeen lakhs, seven thousand and six hundred, and forty-five hundredweights as against eight lakhs, two thousand, nine hundred and fifty hundredweight, during the corresponding period of 1910.

THE Educational Conference closed yesterday at Allahabad. It has been most successful throughout and much good is likely to result from the deliberations.

SPORTING NEWS.

ALLAHABAD TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Results of Semi-Finals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 17.

The following are the results of last evening's play in the Allahabad Tennis Tournament:—

Gentlemen's Open Singles:—In the third round Mr. Rendall beat Mr. S. Dillon. In the semi-final round Mr. Davies beat Mr. Hewlett.

Gentlemen's Open Doubles:—In the second round Mr. Laing and Mr. Multrie beat Messrs. Moore and Boyes. In the semi-final round, Messrs. Davies and Rendall beat Messrs. Laing and Multrie. Messrs. Martin and S. Dillon were leading by one set in their match against Messrs. Donnell and Nelson-Wrights when a postponement had to be made, owing to the approaching darkness, until Friday.

Ladies Open Singles:—In the second round, the match between Miss Warburton and Mrs. Leslie Jones was commenced, but left unfinished owing to darkness.

Open Mixed Doubles:—In the third round Mrs. Hutchinson and Mr. Moncrieff Smith beat Mrs. Gibson and Mr. Moore, Miss Humphries and Mr. Jackson beat Mrs. Tudball and Mr. Nelson Wright.

Handicap Mixed Doubles.—In semi-final between Mrs. O'Donnell and Mr. O'Donnell and Mrs. Leslie Jones and Mr. Crawford, the latter couple won the first set easily, but in the second, they had a very long and arduous task, eventually winning by 17-15. Mrs. Leslie Jones and Mr. Crawford have thus qualified for the final, whilst the other finalists are Mrs. Browne and Mr. Sharp (plus 15) who defeated Mrs. Martin and Mr. Nelsol Wright (minus 30).

Gentlemen's Doubles Handicap.—Messrs. Jackson and Mumford (Scratch) have defeated Messrs. Inglis and Young (plus 15) and have thus qualified for the finals.

LAWN TENNIS.

"Conder" Open Tournament.

The result of the games on the 17th inst. is as follows:—

	1st Round	2nd Round	3rd Round	Semi Finals	Final
Newlands and Malone	Bye				
Willmott and Sinclair	Bye / 6-4, 4-6, 6-2	Feb 21			
Albless and Modi	Bye				
Oliver and Lester	Bye / 6-1, 6-3				
Harwood and Briscoe	Bye				
Gunter and Greene	Gunter & Greene 4/6 6/1 6/4	Feb 18	Feb 21	Feb 23	
George and Nash					
Kapadia and Sethna	Ujiye & Shiraishi 6/4 6/2	Feb 18			
Ujiye and Shiraishi					
Ghandhi and Pandit	Ganjikar & Vakil 6/2 3/6 6/3				Feb 25
Gunjikar and Vakil					
Arratoon and Dickens	Chinmulgund & Fyzee 6/0 6/1	Feb 20			
Chinmulgund and Fyzee					
Singara and Javeri	Talyarkhan & Bottlewalla 6-3 6-3		Feb 22	Feb 23	
Talyarkhan and Bottlewalla					
Nicholson and Torpy	Nicholson & Torpy 6-2 8-6	Feb 20			
Alexander and Orridge					
Peake and Browne	Bye				
Fanaken and Eldridge	Bye				
Bryning and Fischer	Bye / 8-6, 5-7, 6-3		Feb 22		
Farrington and Keys	Bye				
Ghokhala and Dastoor	Bye / 6-3, 6-4				

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day:—

"A" CLASS COMBINED CHALLENGE CUP and HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-15 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Entered by.	Light Wind H'cap. M. S.	Moderate Wind H'cap. M. S.	Fresh Wind H'cap M. S
Eileen	E. C. Russell & J. F. Watson	Scr	Scr	Scr
Turquoise	J. W. Stokes & F.J. Preston	38 23	20 09	21 45
Melody	J. B. K. Macbeth	21 16	22 09	23 42
Mahshuka	R.H.H. Hopkins	19 9	17 47	22 85
Isca	Edgar Faulkner	40 05	37 19	36 53

Course:—No. 46 From Committee Vessel to South Karanja—Sunk Rock both to Starboard—North Karanja Buoy Port Committee Vessel,—South Karanja Buoy Starboard = 16-52 miles. Time limit 7-15 p m

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time All'ances M. S	Entered by
Trixie	5 0	Embarking syndicate
Antelope	16 0	Officers Warwickshire Regt
Erin	8 0	Hon Mr W T Morison
Lylie	Scr	Donald Fraser

Course:—No. 47. From Committee Vessel to Sunk Rock—South Karanja Buoy both to Port—Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel = 12 miles. Time-limit—7-15 p. m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p.m

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Coralie	4 17	Major N Kirby, R E
Maud	2 84	Officers R. E
Mavourneen	51	Newman Taylor.
Pearl	6 52	A. E. Baird and D North
Clutha	Scr	J. J. Welsh.
Lapwing	10 18	Dr. B. K. Goldsmith
Valkyrie	6	R. Walker.
Curlew	7 43	Orr and Pilcher
Swallow	9 20	W. F. Moore.
Cricket	8 35	Gregson and Hurlbatt.
Meg	Scr	Lieut. A.C. French R.E.
Noisette	Scr	Major Wallis R.F.A.

Course No. 7. From Committee Vessel to South Karanja Buoy to Sunk Rock both to Starboard—North Karanja Buoy Port—Committee Vessel. 10'26 miles. Time-limit—7-15 p.m.

SHIPS BOAT RACE.—Sails at 3 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S
36' Pinnace I	R.M.S. Hyacinth.	Scr	Scr
36' Pinnace II	do.	Scr	Scr
34' Cutter	do.	10 2	18 38
30' Cutter	do	15 3	39 23
32' Galley	do.	15 3	23 39
30' Gig	do.	15 3	23 39
23' Cutter	R.I.M.S. Elphinstone	38 42	47 18
24' Cutter Oceana	P. and O. Coy.	38 42	47 18

Course:—No.24 rev. From Committee Vessel to North Karanja Buoy Port—Red Channel Buoy, W N W of Butcher Island, Port—Committee Vessel = 8'6 miles Time-limit 7-15 p. m.

NATIVE ARMY HOCKEY URNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 17.

The 48th Pioneers met the 5th Light Infantry in the semi-final of Eastern Command, Native Army Hockey Tournament and won by two goals to one. The struggle was both exciting and strenuous, and the decision was arrived at only after extra time had been made necessary.

The Rajputs and the 41st Dogras met in the replay of Wednesday's drawn game. The Rajputs won on this occasion by three goals to one.

BOMBAY RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

The following matches were played on Friday:—

W H Michael and Padamji } beat { R D England and Mohan 3—2.

D H Michael lost the first two games but pulled up well and won the next three and match. Padamji was conspicuous for some fine killing shots and had some bouts of terrific hitting with R D England in the rallies.

A C W Fosbery and Hormasji } beat { N B Macbeth and Maneckji 3—1

Slack service and taking matters too easily generally, probably cost the losers the match. Losing the set in the first game A C W Fosbery found a telling service and Hormasji's activity put them ahead and they never looked back, though a few of Maneckji's shots stood out in a first class game. Scores.—17—18, 15—6, 15—7, 15—5.

SATURDAY'S MATCH.

2 p. m.—P M D Sanderson vs. C A Eccles.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES.

2-30 p. m.—Markers' Singles Final.
Padamji (Poona) v. Maneckji (Bombay)
3-15 p. m.—Open Singles Semi-final.
Major J G Greig v. R D England.
4 p. m.—An Exhibition Foursome.
Hermasji and Mohan v. Jehangir Ramdayal.

The remaining finals will be played on Sunday, 25th February.

The players taking part in the Tournament will be photographed to-morrow (Sunday) at 3 o'clock.

BOMBAY RACES.

5th Day, Saturday, Feb. 18.

The following is the time and order of running at the Bombay Races to be held at Mahalaxmi to-day:—

	p. m.
The Innovation Plate	3-15
The Desert Plate	3-45
The Colaba Plate	4-15
The Turf Club Cup	4-45
The Byculla Club Cup	5-15
The Mansfield Plate	5-50
The Bedouin Plate	6-20

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the 1st Battalion, G I P Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES.—

	Standard Time p. m.
Colaba	2-25
Church Gate	2-30
Arrives at Mahaluxhmi	2-40

LAVER HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEB. 17.

In the Laver Hockey Tournament, N. G. S. Railway met the 109th Infantry and the 60th Jats (combined) on the Gymkhana ground. The match was very one-sided, the combined team winning by four goals to one.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALES.

Number of Chests to be Monthly Offered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

It is notified that in each of the six months, July to December 1911, both inclusive, not more than 2,570 chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale, of which not more than 1,310 chests will be Benares opium and not more than 1,260 chests Patna Opium.

COTTON CROP REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

The final general memorandum on the cotton crop of the current season in India, as to-day issued by the Commercial Intelligence Department, which shows an increase of 7 per cent. on the acreage and decrease of 931,000 bales in the outturn. The total area in all territories represented is now computed at 21,948,000 acres, which marks a net increase of 1,427,000 acres or 7 per cent. on the 20,521,000 acres (revised figure) recorded at this time last year. The total estimated out-turn on the other hand, is 4,385,000 bales of 40 lbs, as against 4,716,000 bales, estimated for last year representing a decrease of 331,000 bales or 6 per cent. To this figure must be added some 900 bales estimated as the production in Native States in Bengal, which make no returns. But doubt is thrown upon last year's estimate by a comparison of it with the sum of net exports and internal consumption, this latter being computed on a basis arrived at in agreement with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited. The figures taken are for the year ending 30th September, 1910, and the calculation is as follows:—Net exports 2,826,000 bales; Mill consumption outside mills 750,000; Total, 5,228,000 bales. Deducting estimated yields 47,16,00 the deficit is 512,000.

The recent rainfall has proved beneficial to the crop in the United Provinces which are everywhere most promising. A really satisfactory yield is anticipated if the conditions continue favourable up to the harvest time.

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 18.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

For Dismissal.

149-09 Mulla and M Saleh bin Mahomed Salleh Essa vs Saleh bin Haji Bassam Gildari Mirza M and M

157-09 Mirza M and M Abdulla bin Hassan Gildhari vs Saleh bin Mahomed Saleh Mulla and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

842-10 Gamanlal H Dalal Goculdas Khimji vs Madhowrao Ganpatrao and others Nanu H and Co Khanderao L and M

702-10 Wadia G W and Co A W Campbell and others vs Khatao Hunsraj Jamshedji R and D.

For Further Directions and Cost on Commissioners Report.

640-08 Payne and Co Haji Ahmed bin Abdulla Bezal vs Jasmi bin Mahomed and others Thakurdas and Co Mirza M and M Ardeshir H D and Co.

292-08 Bicknell M and R Howard Bicknell and others vs Ladkibai widow and another Dikshit D and S.

Long Causes.

503 09 S B Mehta Jones Sha Nazam vs The Deputy Commissioner of Bahraich and others Little and Co;

956-09 Edgelow G.W. and Co Pranjiwandas Jadhavji vs Dewji Damodar Thakurdas and Co

699-09 Madhowji K and Co Joharmal Mulchand vs Ramdayal Kamnath and others Malvi H M and R

830-09 Matubhai J and M Mangaldas Girdhardas Parekh vs Manilal Manganlal Mehta, Edjelow G W and Co

930-09 Thakurdas and Co Fatmabai vs Mohurrumbai widow and others, Judah and S Smetham B and Co, Jehangir G and B

575-09 Edgelow G W and Co Madhowrao Ramchandra Ghaginde vs Balwant Ramchandra Soman, Shroff D and D

31-09 Tyabji D and Co Moteebai vs Choonilal Pitamber and others Ardeshir H D and Co Little and Co

805-09 Malvi H M and R Ahmed Nozzer Mahomed Fatehally and another vs Kunibehari Rawanarayen and others, Captain and V

580-09 Malvi H M and R Harnandroi Rulchand vs Uttamchand Hushiaumal M B Chotia.

BABY'S FACE LIKE PIECE OF RAW BEEF

Smothered with Bad Pimples. Awful to Look At. Scratched and Cried Terribly. Feared He Would Always be Disfigured. Cuticura Remedies Quite Cured Him.

"My baby boy, twelve months ago, had a large pimple come on his forehead. It burst and spread all over his face which soon looked like a piece of raw beef, all smothered with bad pimples. It was awful to look at. The poor little thing used to scratch it and cry terribly. I took him to a doctor but he only got worse until I was quite frightened that he would always be disfigured. Then I sent for some Cuticura Ointment and after using it I found that baby no longer scratched his face. So I got in all two large tins of Cuticura Ointment, together with Cuticura Soap, and in two months the Cuticura Remedies had quite cured him. Now I always keep a tin of Cuticura Ointment by me in case of anything else coming, and of course I use Cuticura Soap for all my children.

"About fourteen years ago I had something like heat spots all over my arms and shoulders. I scratched and rubbed them so much that they bled and then I was covered with little sores. A friend gave me a tin of Cuticura Ointment, and before I had used it up my skin was completely clear, and I was cured. I had had the trouble for nine months and had tried everything to get rid of it. I tell all my friends about my baby's cure. Indeed they ask what I used for the little boy's face, for they all saw how bad it was before the Cuticura Remedies cured it." (Signed) Mrs. E. Perry, 99, Waterloo Rd., Aldershot, Hants., England, May 21, 1910.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Calcutta, B. K. Paul; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Send for free Cuticura book on skin diseases.

SLUGGISH LIVER.

HOW IT CAUSES INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, STOMACH TROUBLES, ETC.

Every day the liver produces about a pint and three-quarters of bile—the fluid which digests the food. But when the liver is sluggish it fails to create sufficient bile, and the undigested food turns sour and bad, causing indigestion, wind and vomiting. The tongue gets coated, there is a bad taste in the mouth—especially in the morning—and the eyes are dull and yellow.

You have no appetite—whatever you eat seems to disagree with you, causing pain in the stomach and tightness of the chest. The bowels fail to move regularly once a day, and you become costive and and suffer from biliousness and throbbing headaches. You may become anæmic owing to the poverty of the blood.

Doan's Dinner Pills promote a natural activity of the liver, so that sufficient bile is produced to digest your food; they gently aid Nature to throw off the poisonous waste and to restore a regular action to the bowels. They act quickly and effectively, yet without griping or binding.

This medicine is purely vegetable, and is guaranteed to contain no dangerous mineral ingredients, such as mercury or calomel.

As. 4, 8, and 12 per bottle; all dealers. Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box, 20, Bombay.

PILES ARE HARD TO BEAR.

Mankind is called upon to bear few complaints of more painful and distressing a character than piles. The endless burning and itching mean days of torture and nights of sleeplessness and misery. Bleeding piles drain away the patient's energy and strength.

The first application of Doan's Ointment gives a grateful sense of coolness and relief, and it is rare that one tin is found insufficient to effect a complete and lasting cure.

For eczema, piles, shingles, pimples, and any itching skin complaint, Doan's Ointment is a certain cure.

Rs. 2 per tin; all dealers.

DOAN'S MEDICINES, P. O. Box 20, BOMBAY.

THE "FULLER" ELECTRIC GEYSER gives an instantaneous supply of HOT WATER for Baths, Lavatories, &c.

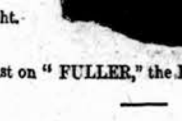
MOTOR MAGNETOS "FULLER"

MOTOR ACCESSORIES "FULLER".

Accumulators, Batteries, Coils, Dry Cells, &c.

"FULLER" Charging Set. Automatic in Action and Absolutely Reliable.

You connect the Accumulator at night.



It is fully charged in the morning.

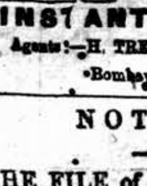
Insist on "FULLER," the British make.

Sole Agent, India:—D. R. DADY, Church Gate St., and 5, Waterloo Mansions, Bombay.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS



Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE, in 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For Free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co., Bombay & Poona.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Wilson Line steamer Hindoo, 3,156 tons, Captain O A Groves, arrived here on Thursday with general cargo from Hull which port she left on January 19.

THE P and O Company's mail steamer Salsette, 2,291 tons, Captain H G St Lewellin, R N R, arrived here yesterday from Aden which port she left on 12th February with general cargo and passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd S N Co's steamer Koerber, 3,157 tons, Capt E Foreste, arrived here yesterday with a general cargo and passengers from Trieste leaving that port on February 1.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Peter Jebsen, 2,274 tons, Capt W Wienwiger, left here yesterday with ballast for Calcutta.

THE steamer Baron Balfour 2,552 tons Capt G L Symonds left here yesterday for Calcutta via Cochin with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Reigate 2,504 tons, Capt T E Filmer sailed yesterday for Hull etc, with a general cargo.

H M S Perseus, Commander Beatty Powell sailed on Thursday evening for Persian Gulf.

THE steamer Filippo Artelli, 3,781 tons, Capt M Cebalo, will sail to-day for Trieste via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Umvoloi, 1,906 tons, Capt R C Kigsley, will sail to-day for Middlesbro etc, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Hyacinth .....Capt J D Dick R N...Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr Hon R O B Bridgeman Royal Navy
R I M S Elphinstone .....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Feb. 17.

Aldersgate.....2463 Harland...W & A Graham & Co
Birmingham.....2612 Carter.....T Morrison & Co
Braziliana.....2438 Snowdon...Greaves Cotton & Co
Caledonia.....3529 Hayward .....P & O S N Co
Cymbeline.....3940 Gilchrist...W & A Graham & Co
Devanha....4785 Powell...Shanghai...1-3...P & O S N Co
Dumra.....762 Manley .....M Mackenzie & Co
Etopis.....1305 Johnson.....M M & S Co
Hatamet.....2536.....Peters .....Andrew Yuel & Co
Iran.....4066 Peabody .....Killick Nixon & Co
Muttra.....2985 Tallent .....M M & C Co
Najimi .....2522 Pigot.....B & S N & Co
Oceana.....3507 Andrews.....P & O S N Co
Rahmani.....1872 Coates .....B & P S N Co
Uhenfels.....3568 Erbo.....W & A Graham & Co
Virawa.....2176...Emmett.....M M & Co
Warora.....2564 Maude ...N F...N F...M M & Co
Zamora.....2328 Ewan .....

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Mombasa....2786 Gray...N F ...N F J Finlay & Co
2 Elysia .....3994 Haig ...Liverpool.....25-2..... W & A Graham & Co
5 Reigate ...2504 Helmer ?....Rotterdam....17-2..... W & A Graham & Co
6 Imani.....2979 Penberthy .....Dunkirk.....28-2 K Nixon & Co
7 Koerber.....3164 Foresti.....Trieste .....1 3... A L S N Co
8 Filippo.....Artello...3782 Cibalo.....Trieste...18-2 T Morrison & Co
9 Fangtum...3114 Tileman.....Karachi .....25.2 W & A Graham & Co
10&11 Suroda.....3324 Alton.....Bushehr...24 2... M M & Co
13 Arabia ...4167 Palmer ...London ...25-2 P & O Co
15 Canterbury .....2733 Willis ...Antwerp.....18 2... T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Tns.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Bombay Maru	3393	Teranaka	Kobe	25 2	N Y Kaisha
B Hindoo	3156	Groves	Hull via Karachi	27-2	J Finlay & Co Ld
C & B Bramkstone Hall	2727	Woolfenden	Karachi	19-2	K Nixon & Co
D & E Colna	3363	Farquharson	Antwerp	25-2	M M & C
F Zoroaster	2376	Wickham	Dunkirk	24-2	T Morrison & Co
G Woodbridge	2331	Larkiar	Dunkirk	20-2	W & A Graham & Co
P Castlemoor	2404	Angus	Antwerp	1-3	W & A Graham & Co
Q Umvoloi	1906	Kessler	Havre	18-2	W & A Graham & Co

H W P D

Bahaduri...329 Ahmed ....N F..... Bo S N Co Ld
Indravati .....513 Pakenra .....Mangalore .....17-2 Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri .....553 Dawson .....Bruger .....18-2 Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati...693 ...Fakenra ...Repairing ...Bo S N Co Ld
Mahanadi.....547 Ahmed .....Karachi...18 2... Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
16	Hindoo	Groves	Hull, Jan 18
17	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden, Feb 12
	Koerber	Foreste.....	Trieste, Feb 1
	Umta	Phillips	Calcutta, Feb 11

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
17	Lhasa	McDiarmid...	Karachi
	Baron Balfour.....	Symonds.....	Calcutta
	Peter Jebsen	Nienwegar ..	Calcutta
	H M S Perseus ...	Powell.....	Persian Gulf
	Reigate.....	Filmer.....	Hull &c

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance yesterday :—

Steamer Umvoloi, Kiesler for Havre &c.
„ Filippo Artelli, Cebalo for Trieste &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Suruda, for Persian Gulf.
"Walhala for Liverpool.
„ Hindoo, for Hull.
„ Koerber, for Trieste.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	From
5	Reider	Calcutta
7	Clan Buchanan	Liverpool
9	Maria Rickmers	Calcutta
13	Reichenfels Middlesbro	Calcutta
14	Gwalior	Rangoon
15	Golconda	London
15	Lindula	Negapatam
15	Fazilka	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Steamer City of Glasgow, homeward bound arrived at Suez on the evening of the 15th instant.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th Jan. on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 6,000	Rs. 34,000	Rs.	Rs. 40,000
Or per mile of Railway	42	241	.....	283
For previous 3 weeks of half year.....	18,000	1,01,000	.....	1,19,000
Total for 4 weeks	24,000	1,35,000	.....	1,59,000
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year.....	7,101	49,183	.....	56,284
Per mile of Ry.	50	348	.....	398
Total to corresponding date.	28,209	1,96,964	.....	2,25,164

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 16,284
Do. to date ..... „ 66,164

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

OUR OFFICES are REMOVED to the "GRESHAM BUILDINGS," Esplanade Road, from this day.

MITCHELL & Co.

Bombay, 18th February, 1911.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION,

Suit No. 116 of 1911.

1 BAPULAL CHUNILAL.....
2 CHUNILAL NAROTUMDAS ..... „
3 SAKARLAL HURILAL THANAWALA and.....
4 MANILAL NANALAL GANDHI, all of Bombay, Lad Bania, Hindu Inhabitants, the 1st and 4th residing at Malcharrao Wadi, in Dady Sett Agiary Lane, outside the Fort, and the 2nd residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort and the 3rd residing at Caval, Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort.....Plaintiffs.

Vs,

1 CHUNILAL DAMODERDAS BELLAPURIA.....
2 HIRALAL RANCHORDAS MOONIM and .....
3 TULSIDAS KILABHAI THANAWALLA, all of Bombay, Lad Bania, Hindu Inhabitants, the 1st and 2nd residing at Dady Sett Agiary Lane, outside the Fort, and the 3rd residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, the 2nd and 3rd defendants representing the Lad Bania caste, in Bombay...Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given under Order I Rule 8 of the Civil Procedure Code, that the plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above Suit in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, against the defendants abovenamed praying—

1. That new trustees may be appointed by by this Hon'ble Court, in place of Nagindas Dullabhdas and Tribhowandas Gungadas.

2. That the Port Trust Bonds now standing in the name of the original seven trustees may be ordered to be endorsed into the names of the plaintiffs the 1st defendant and the new trustees to be appointed as aforesaid.

3. That a Receiver may be forthwith appointed to collect, receive and get in the said Port Trust Bonds in the custody of the Bank of Bombay, and the interest thereof and the interest received thereon by the said Bank, and which the plaintiffs believe has been credited to the current account opened in that Bank.

4. That due provision may be made for holding the caste feast on the 28th day of February, 1911, out of the income of the said Port Trust Bonds and trust funds and that the Receiver may be authorised to provide out of such interest for the due payment of the expenses of the said caste feast.

5. That if necessary a scheme may be framed for the due administration and management of the said Trust funds.

6. That the costs of the Plaintiffs may be provided for.

7. That it may declared that the Resolutions of the caste requiring the trustees to hand over to the caste the trust funds were ultra vires and a nullity.

8. That provision may be made for the repayment to the plaintiffs of the sums advanced by them respectively to the trust for the purposes of defraying part of of expenses of the caste feast held in March, 1909, as aforesaid.

9. That all necessary directions may be given, enquiries made and accounts taken and by order dated 11th day of February, 1911, the plaintiffs abovenamed have been permitted to sue the defendants No. 2 and 3 as representing the Lad Bania Caste, in Bombay, and that the hearing of the above Suit has been fixed for 9th June, 1911. Dated this 16th day of February, 1911.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
P. B. MALBARI, Prothonotary.
The 16th day of February, 1911.
Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co., Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 18th, Feb. 1911.

TIN PROSPECTS.

It requires some blind faith in those ignorant of geology to subscribe to the statement made by Mr. F. Douglas Osborne at the Royal Society of Arts on the last day of January, that tin is one of the most interesting of metals. But he proceeded to prove the fact in considerable detail and made his audience realise that without tin there was not very much in human arts and crafts that could remain independent of its use. In most of the operations that simplify the conduct of domestic life, every one must see that it is indispensable, for nothing less than 100,000 tons of tin satisfy the yearly tale of civilised man's requirements. Though as a metal it may seem of little value compared to gold, yet when it is remembered that once used, tin, being practically irrecoverable cannot like gold and silver, be worked over again, we can understand that the cost of providing a new supply for every need makes it a most expensive item. The expansion of trade is always demanding a greater quantity of tin and it is not so easy to find it. Those who would not know the metal in the silver-like lustre it wears when first freed from the dross of the mine, are perhaps more familiar with it in many household forms, or as tinfoil—which is the purest of its manifestations—wrapped round chocolate or other dainties to keep them fresh. This power of protection is one of the most valuable specific properties of tin. It starts life, so to speak as an oxide, whether it is found deep in the earth or on its surface, while most other metals are met with as sulphides, oxidising only when brought in contact with the air. This idiosyncrasy of tin is even accentuated by exposure, and as it is chemically indifferent to what slowly but surely dissolves many other metals, this merit under it indispensable in the steel-plate industry. Steel plates, coated with tin, are preserved from the oxidisation that would render them, uncoated, useless for most purposes. The tin-plating keeps the contents of such prepared receptacles pure and untainted. In this process 25,000 tons of tin, one-fourth of the total output, are annually absorbed. The rest in the form of white metal helps to make type, pewter alloys of many kinds, solder, Britannia metal, and a hundred other things. The electric industry is almost as dependent on tin as on the art that utilises the electric spark itself; dyeing and calico-printing, without "stannous chloride" another tin disguise, as a precipitator of colours, would be a very one-sided affair. In fact the uses of tin are as numerous as the sources from which it comes, and as trade expands and wants multiply, they threaten to outrun the supply.

Tin has been known, and employed from early ages. The ancients recognized its value in combination with brass as antique bronzes and coins prove. It is found in every continent and in all kinds of places scattered over the globe, but the Malay Peninsula stands easily at the head of all the sources of tin, producing as it does more than half the total of the world's supply. The Federated Malay States, Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang, from which most of the "Straits tin" comes have developed considerably during the last 30 years under British protection. In 1909, they produced nearly 49,000 tons. The Chinese were always the chief workers in these tin-fields, but their indulgence in faction fights often led to serious disturbance of industrial conditions, and England had to intervene to restore order. A rapid improvement in the situation followed the advent of peace and protection in the States and the output of tin increased. In some parts of the long and narrow peninsula, tin may be found anywhere, on the surface of the ground or 250 feet below it, on plains, in valleys, or up the sides of high mountains. Mining villages are neatly laid out at intervals, as in the Kinta Valley that runs for 30 miles between two lofty ranges, where roads lead to the hamlets and a railway pierces the heart of the valley. The geological age, of this region and of its curious hill pinnacles is unknown, but the formation is of granite and limitstone in the contortions of ancient upheavals. Among these rocks, in their channels and crevices the tin deposits, always alluvial, are found in very rich but irregular patches from which the Chinese work it out by various simple devices. The Tambun mine is one of the most generous of these deposits, in 1903, it yielded as much as 250 tons a month. But most of the shallow deposits are being exhausted and for the development of the deeper sources that are believed to exist, modern machinery, skilful engineering, and much capital must be forthcoming. Ground sluicing, open-cast working and underground mining sufficed to get the tin from the shallow alluvial pockets, but sterner methods will be required for the deeper mines. Mr. Douglas Osborne entered on a detailed description of the systems followed up to now in the Malay tin mines and shewed that success depended mainly on a good water supply and a handy dumping ground for the disposal of the refuse, which is considerable. The rainfall of Malaysia secures the first in abundance, and machinery flings the tailings out of the way to a certain extent, but improvement, in this direction is badly needed. Though the Chinese miners work deligently, they work wastefully. They abandon mines, declaring them exhausted, which pay well when treated later on a more scientific and economic plan. Schemes for establishing electric energy to work the Federated Malay tin mines are in prospect and enterprise is awake in Perak and Pahang. Geologists study the lie of the lodes, their depth and possibilities, but with tin, a happy forecast is not always justified, so eccentric are its geological ways.

Next in importance to the Malay States in tin production comes Australia, including Tasmania, but though mining goes on with a certain amount of activity it cannot be said to boom in either place. Swaziland and Nigeria in South Africa, promised well but the performance so far has not been very vigorous, companies have been formed and are represented in the tin-fields by managers and assistants, but very little reliable information is to be had of the alluvial or any other deposits, says Mr. Douglas Osborne. Cornwall, the producer of tin for many centuries, has gone down in the world and only provided an annual average of 4,800 tons in the last ten years. Its output used to be 14,000 tons a year. Abandoned mine-workings may be seen on every side, and even those being worked, except the Dolcoath mine do not return much profit to the shareholders, although the price of tin steadily advances and the demand is brisk. They give employment it is true, and in that way are of value. Suggestions for improving the Cornwall system of extracting tin have been freely offered, but the old-fashioned way still prevails. In too many cases the advantages promised from adoption of newer methods never accrued and shareholders continue to harbour doubts as to their efficiency. The Cornish mines are deep and water is too plentiful in them, entailing much pumping. The expenditure on this is heavy coming to over five shillings per ton of ore, and unless there is much capital in hand a pumping-bill for raising 42,500 tons of ore—an amount actually treated in 1909—would be heavy exceeding £11,000 sterling. No very sanguine hope is entertained of any improvement in the Cornwall tin mines. Fortunately the world is now independent of the few thousand tons they contribute. The tin output of the globe in 1909, was 104,250 tons and of this the British Empire produced 72,450 tons. It is not too much to expect that this will increase, rather than decrease and that our brass, gun-and bell-metal, bronze, gold and silver-plating, and last, not least, the multitude of toys that make glad the hearts of the rising generation, will not be stinted in the supply of tin that enters into their various cunning combinations.

"HE DESERVED WELL OF OUR CITY."

THE Bombay Municipal Corporation did well to place on record its sense of gratitude for the services of the late Mr. Arthur Crawford. Whatever his shortcomings, and much, too much, has been heard of them in season and out of season. Mr. Crawford deserved well of Bombay, and the Corporation merely did its duty as the representative body of our city in remembering on the sad occasion of his passing away his great services to this island at a very critical period of its history. That duty would have been more gracefully discharged had one of its members seen fit to abstain from alluding to his shortcomings. There are some persons who, in the words of Wordsworth, would peep and botanize upon their mothers' grave, and we were not quite surprised that there was an attempt at moralising upon the freshly laid grave of Mr. Crawford. And we are also not quite sorry either, seeing that the indiscreet allusion to his financial extravagance and autocratic tendencies draw forth from another the significant remark that in the history of the progress of every community it was found that there was nothing better than a dictator and that Mr. Crawford had been a very good dictator to their Corporation. Municipal affairs were brought into a chaotic state forty-five years ago, chiefly through the executive control being divided among a triumvirate. The previous Board of Conservancy had muddled on for years and the triumvirs only made matters worse, because the system was radically wrong. As the new "City Gazetteer" tersely puts it the evils of the old regime were "intensified by the division of power, the absence of individual responsibility, the tedious routine and the absence of power of enforcing obedience to the law." Mr. Crawford was then appointed sole Municipal Commissioner with wide powers and he speedily evolved order out of chaos. He was Dictator for a period, but a dictatorship was the only alternative to dire ruin. Public spirit was in a primitive stage among our citizens, and submission to a Dictator's will was imperative. Mr. Crawford was a far-seeing man who cast eagle glances into the future. In his great zeal for laying the foundations of the permanent greatness of Bombay and for providing for the future, he somewhat overlooked the present and its capacity of paying. There was practically no control over his powers of expenditure and he spent the rate-payers' money lavishly in extending and beautifying this city. He launched out upon very costly projects whose good his short-sighted contemporaries could not well see, but for which we, of a later date, have reason to bless him. The work that he did in four or five short years could only have been done by a man of his genius, and a man armed with full powers as he was. The powers were afterwards withdrawn as dangerous. But he had in the meanwhile securely laid the foundations upon which others coming after him have leisurely built. Those who had to pay the bill were fierce in their outcry. That was natural, for it was a very long bill and they did not then see the use of spending so much. But that an echo of it, however feeble, should be anticipated now after forty years when all the expenditure, lavish as it was, has been justified and his remarkable prescience simply vindicated,—this does sound to us at all unnatural. The city is the growth of two centuries and a half and owes much to many minds and many hands. But we can hardly be said to exaggerate when we say that it owes next after Gerald Aungier to none so much as to Arthur Crawford. It was his misfortune that later he fell on evil days. That is no reason why, now that he is dead, people should withold his just meed of praise.

THE COST OF A STRIKE.

SOME idea of the suicidal character of the strike in the Rhondda valley may be gathered from a statement made in a home journal, by a Cardiff correspondent. He shows that the strain on the funds of the South Wales Federation during this winter has been greater than during any other period in its history. The trouble had already cost the Federation about £90,000 in strike pay a fortnight ago, and the Executive continues to contribute at the rate of £6,000 per week. At this rate the Federation funds cannot last many weeks longer. Hence the Miners' Federation of Great Britain has decided to make a national levy in support of the Mid-Rhondda strikers. The £3,000 weekly now recommended will materially assist the Cambrian men in resisting the owners and will particularly discourage a practice which is said to have grown of late in the South Wales coalfied of "boycotting" miners out of work, by which means, it is alleged, they are deprived of work at other collieries. It is significant that the Miners' Federation coupled the recommendation with another which is tantamount to a censure upon the South Wales Federation for not providing beforehand for a crisis of this kind. Their advice to the South Wales men to double their subscriptions to the Federation was not unexpected, for it is a sore point with the other Federations that the South Wales men, who only contribute 1s. a month towards the funds, should seek financial aid from England and Scotland, whose monthly contribution amounts to 2s. It has been previously emphasised that the South Wales fighting fund should be at least double its present proportions. In all probability the Executive Council of the South Wales Federation will immediately take action and order all their members to double their subscriptions. Such a course has been previously discussed, but not carried out. The miners will now be directly informed that unless they fall into line with the other Federations it will be useless to expect financial support from the other Federations should a similar crisis occur again.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Butler, the Member for Education, is remaining at Allahabad a few days longer to study various local educational questions.

IT is expected that from twelve to fourteen thousand Imperial service troops will take part in the grand parade at the Delhi Durbar.

THE Commander-in-Chief, during his visit to Saugor, will inspect the Cavalry school, which has made excellent progress under Col. Wapshare.

REVEREND C. F. Andrews of St. Stephen's College has been nominated Fellow of the Punjab University.

THE annual class day at Isabella Thoburn College at Lucknow, was presided over by Dr. Ewin of Allahabad Christian College who congratulated the College upon the steady progress made.

RIFAAT PASHA, Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the Chamber on the subject of the Potsdam agreement, declared his conviction that the interests of Turkey in the Persian Gulf were not in danger of suffering any prejudice.

NO LESS than ten police raids were conducted in the small hours of Thursday morning in Calcutta, in connection with what is believed to be the Mirgihat dacoity in the Faridpore district. No arrests were made.

ANOTHER Indian literary venture has been started in London, in the "Rajput," a monthly illustrated magazine devoted to Rajput history, antiquities, literature and art, and adopting as a cardinal principle and policy unswerving and unqualified loyalty to the British Throne.

THE following Press note has been issued :—The Governor in Council Bombay, has decided that the joint control hitherto exercised by the Director of Public Instruction and the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay over the Grant Medical College should cease, and that the College should be placed entirely under the latter officer. Correspondence regarding the college will, in future, be dealt with in the General Department of the Secretariat.

SOME years ago Prince Albert of Monaco purchased from the late Dom Carlos for a sum of three million francs an immense domain in the hinterland of Mozambique. There has been a question of the purchase of this territory from the Prince by both France and Great Britain, but it is now stated that Prince Albert has received a more advantageous offer from Germany, and that, in all probability, the land will very shortly be ceded to that Power.

SIR RICHARD DANE, late of the Indian Civil Service, will arrive at Calcutta, on the 17th instant, on his way to British North Borneo, where he will advise the company regarding the "personnel" and system of their civil administration.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE LIBEL ON THE KING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 9.

Causes celebre have been the features of the week's newspapers. On Wednesday was demolished it is to be hoped finally, the story that King George contracted a morganatic marriage at Malta in 1890. The libel was repeated in a particularly atrocious form by the "Liberator," a paper published in Paris by an American named Edward Holton James, a friend of Krishnavarma. The King's marriage with Queen Mary was described as "sanctified bigamy" and it was for acting as distributing agent in London for issues of the "Liberator" containing this kind of thing that Edward F. Mylius got into trouble. Mylius is a self-conscious little man who elected to defend himself and failed to do so in any respect save that of protesting on hair-splitting technicalities. He wanted King George to appear in person that he might cross-examine him; but he never asked any of the other witnesses a solitary question. The particular version of the story, published in the "Liberator"—a journal which violently advocates Republicanism—was that the King married one of the daughters of Sir Michael Culme-Seymour when the Duke of Clarence was alive and consequently, he was not in direct succession to the throne, and that this marriage was disregarded in 1893.

Pains were taken to shew in the most satisfying way that such a marriage was impossible, for the King and Admiral Seymour's daughters were never at Malta at the same time, and Admiral Seymour, his surviving daughter and son each testified to the absurdity of the story. After Mylius had been sentenced to twelve months, the maximum sentence, the Attorney-General read the following conclusive statement which bore the King's signature :—"I am authorised by his Majesty to state publicly that he was never married except to the Queen, and that he never went through any ceremony of marriage except with the Queen; and, further, that he would have attended to give evidence to this effect had he not received advice from the Law Officers of the Crown that it would be unconstitutional for him to do so." But I suppose the tale will still be told and believed. It is one of the things that Royalty have to put up with! Previous to the accession of King George one used to hear the Malta story constantly and it was always a surprise to me that so many persons, otherwise not un-intelligent, were ready to believe it. Latterly it had died away and in the circumstances the question arises whether it was worth while to take any notice of such creatures as James and Mylius. The *Times*, however, is not of that opinion and considers that all doubts as to the wisdom of prosecuting the offender or rather one of the offenders—the man most to blame cannot be got hold of—were set at rest as the trial proceeded. Referring to the document read by Mr. Rufus Isaacs after sentence had been passed, the leading journalsays:—"We trust that these plain words, with the total collapse of the defendant's case, will have their proper effect, first on the people who recklessly swallow this kind of malicious gossip, and secondly upon the organs of opinion—chiefly, we are happy to think, foreign—which circulate them. This charge has utterly broken down, and it would be the same with others, such as the preposterous suggestion that the King, one of the most temperate of men, is too fond of wine. It is a false charge, and a silly one. His Majesty is one of the finest shots in his dominions, and nobody could be that except a man whose nerves were in perfect order, and not shaken by indulgence." But the King may console himself by reflecting that some of his highly placed subjects are, if I may use the expression in the same boat. I could mention the name of a dozen "great men," dead and living, against whom the same accusation has been made equally without the slightest foundation.

MR. GINNELL AND MR. LOWTHER.

It's quite a long time since there was anything like a scene at the election or re-election of a Speaker of the House of Commons, but Mr. Ginnell, the stormy petrel of the Irish party, made one on Tuesday—much to the disgust of the House. Mr. Lowther, than whom no predecessor ever upheld the traditions of the office with greater dignity, geniality and tact, had been duly purposed and seconded for re-election in complimentary terms when Mr. Ginnell interposed with a protest against the unreality of the phrases used. Mr. Ginnell's grievance, apparently—there was much interruption—was the iniquitous conduct of the Speaker in ignoring the rights of the private member in general and Mr. Ginnell in particular in the matter of speech-making. Mr. Ginnell had not been successful in a catching the Speaker's eye and he said in consequence he had not been able to open his lips during the whole of last Parliament. Of this it can only be remarked that if the notes of many valuable speeches are still pigeon-holed in Mr. Ginnell's desk, he proved himself quite a considerable adept in the art of interrogation at question time. The Irish M. P. was sworn in on Wednesday, but I noticed that when formally introduced to the Speaker he stepped backwards and walked away without offering to shake hands. It looked like a deliberate affront. Mr. Lowther smiled slightly and that was all.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S RE-APPEARANCE.

Contrary to expectation Mr. Joseph Chamberlain came to the House on Thursday to be sworn in. When he entered at 3-40 there were only one or two members present with a faint sprinkling of the public in the gallery. The member for West Birmingham leant heavily on a stick and wore eye glasses instead of the famous monocle. His buttonhole was, however, decorated with a beautiful orchid. He looked stronger and healthier than when he took the oath twelve months ago. With the assistance of Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Arthur Lee he sat down on the front Government Bench where touching a Testament held by a clerk he repeated the formula. His son signed the roll on his behalf and while this was being done the veteran statesman gazed round the chamber in a way that suggested that memories of the past were in his mind. Mr. Lowther gave him a cordial welcome and during the brief conversation I observed Mr. Chamberlain's articulation was also much better than a year ago.

COMPETITION VS——?

Much interest has been aroused by the discussion at the Royal Society of Arts on Wednesday of the vexed question of competitive examinations for the public service. The subject was introduced by the able Registrar of the London University, Mr. P. J. Hartog, whose competence in a matter of this sort will be generally recognised. "The tremendous severity of the Civil Service examinations has been regarded," said Mr. Hartog "as imposing a sufficient test of the character and of the physical strength required for arduous public service. But do we know at the present moment whether the game is worth the candle? A letter from a candidate who wrote over the somewhat unfortunate signature "Presque passe" in the *Times* of last summer, reminds one unconfortably of the sad picture of overworked Indian examination students drawn about the same time by Mr. Valentine Chirol in his articles on Indian unrest. Is it not possible to test "general ability," and to separate the abject candidates by methods involving less strain both on the successful and the unsuccessful candidates? The experimental psychologists and statisticians, working on lines suggested by the late Sir Francis Galton, hold out hopes in this direction, but one must confess that they are still somewhat remote. Would it be possible, without reintroducing the unspeakable evils of jobbery, to follow the lines laid down by Lord Cromer in the Egyptian Civil Service, and by Lord Selborne in choosing candidates for the Navy?" These are questions again for inquiry.

In conclusion, Mr. Hartopp considered how such inquiry should be carried out. He does not think that any other body than a Royal Commission would carry with it the necessary weight. He believes the Commission should be a small one, presided over by a statesman with great experience of affairs, and that there should be no attempt to achieve the impossible by including in it representatives of all parties concerned. One of the points he suggests for inquiry is how far our different sets of competitive examinations select the persons most fitted for the posts which they are intended to occupy. Lord Cromer who filled the chair and who would make an ideal President for Mr. Hartopp's Royal Commission explained his views at considerable length and with characteristic lucidity. Incidentally he related a few interesting biographical details. He observed :—"Some fifty-six years ago, being then a boy of fourteen, I was admitted into the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, with a view to eventually becoming an officer in the Artillery or Engineers. At that time there was a sort of sham entrance examination, but I never heard of any boy who had been nominated by the Master-General of the Ordnance being rejected. Lord Hardinge, the grandfather of the present Viceroy of India, who was a friend of my family, gave me my nomination. On presenting myself at Woolwich for medical examination, I was very rightly rejected for short sight. I returned to London and told my mother, who was my only surviving parent. She acted with promptitude. She instantly rang the bell, ordered her carriage and went to the Horse Guards to see Lord Raglan, who had succeeded to Lord Hardinge's place and who was another friend of my family. The result was that next day I returned to Woolwich with a letter addressed by Lord Raglan to the medical officer, asking him to reconsider the matter. I was, of course, admitted. Exactly the same thing happened at the same time to another lad who was at first rejected on the ground that he had a serious impediment in his speech, but whose case was subsequently, under pressure, reconsidered." "The sort of thing," he went on to say, "could not happen now." The practical uselessness of the system he went on to illustrate by the well known anecdote related of that extremely candid statesman, Lord Melbourne. "A friend of his who occupied a high position and who disposed of a good deal of patronage, said to him :—'I do not in the least mind confessing that if I had to deal with two candidates, one of whom was the son of a friend or relation of mine, and the other a stranger. I should, *ceteris paribus*, give the appointment to the son of my friend or relation.' To which Lord Melbourne drily replied, 'So should I, but *ceteris paribus* be damned.'" So much for the good old days. As Disraeli said of another matter, nomination is not only dead but damned. I make no apology for using the latter word after Lord Cromer's anecdote. Whatever may be the defects of the competitive system, advocates of reform must as, Lord Cromer pointed out, beware lest a door be opened which may lead to a revival "perhaps in a somewhat different form" of the abuses of the past. With this reservation he is all in favour of our asking ourselves, after fifty years' experience of the competitive system, whether it is not capable of improvement. The Order in Council of 1871 contemplates the possibility of a departure from strict rules in certain cases and with the consent of the Civil Service Commissioners, but this provision is never or hardly ever acted upon. It is in the developments of this idea that Lord Cromer for his own part is inclined to look for reform. In any case, as might be expected, he holds "a strong opinion that if anything is to be done in this direction, Parliamentary politicians should be rigorously excluded from participation in any boards or commissions which may have the disposal of patronage. The idea of appointing a Royal Commission to examine into the whole subject is, he says, certainly one which commends itself to him and as, I see, also to the *Times*.

BRITISH AVIATION.

Mr. Tom Sopwith, who won the De. Forest prize of £4,000 by his fine flight from Dover to Belgium last December, visited the King at Windsor on Wednesday—by aeroplane, and moreover an aeroplane of entirely British-make, the Howard-Wright. Mr. Sopwith is only 22 years old and has been flying but a few months. Quite a large party greeted him on the east terrace and Princess Mary and Princes Henry, George and John were delightedly interested in the machine. According to Mr. Sopwith most of his twenty-minutes' conversation with his Majesty referred to airmanship and the King evinced quite a keen interest in an extensive knowledge of the art.

BEAUTY AND BRAINS.

Of course we knew it before, but still, it was very satisfactory to hear, via Berlin, too, that, in the view of the charming Signorina Lina Cavalieri, Englishmen, and especially English officers, are the handsomest and generally the first specimens of mankind in the world. The secret of their beauty, says the great Prima Donna, lies in the "tub." Cavalieri's view has not passed unnoticed on the Continent and perhaps the criticism of "Amadis" in the "Tageblatt" deserves reproduction. "Amadis" admits that Englishmen may be entitled to international laurels for beauty, "because—for the reason Signorina Cavalieri puts forward—they bathe oftener than other men." But opinions differ radically, however, asserts "Amadis," on Signorina Cavalieri's deduction, that English officers are especially useful members of human society. We men of other nationalities are duly ashamed, but we console ourselves with the reflection that men are not expected both to be good-looking and to strive for glory of another kind. Important men are never handsome. Goethe and Alexander the Great, who combined genius with a beautiful exterior, were the exceptions which prove the rule. The other notabilities of history, if they could be lined up, would resemble a collection of Barnum's freaks. Yet they are the men who achieved things and left the imprint of their personalities upon their epochs. One limped like Byron. (But Byron was surely a very handsome man.) Others were crooked like Schiller or Leopardi. Still another was bald like Æschylus. Another, like Socrates, was frightened by horses. "And not one of them was fond of ablutionary exercises, not even the Apollo-like Goethe, who semi-annually entered in his dairy, with unmistakable relief, 'Bathed to-day'!"

(Continued on page 6).

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

RATIFICATION A FOREGONE CONCLUSION.

Attempt to Embroil Britain and Canada.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON, FEB 17.

The Republican, Mr. Bennet, of New York has introduced the House of Representatives,, a resolution requesting President Taft to negotiate with Britain with a view to the annexation of Canada.

The resolution has been referred to the Committee of Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

Mr. Bennet's motion is not regarded seriously in Washington. It is believed there that the object is to foment opposition between Canada and Britain.

Interest in the Reciprocity debate in Ottawa is flagging. There was a thin House and a meagre attendance in the galleries yesterday.

The ratification of the Reciprocity Agreement is apparently regarded as a foregone conclusion.

Huge Tariff Reform Campaign.

In connection with the campaign organised by the Tariff Reform League to call attention to the consequences to the Empire of reciprocity between Canada and the United States, fifty large meetings have been arranged in London. These will be followed by meetings in the provinces, culminating in a national demonstration at the Albert Hall in May.

The *Morning Post* hopes that the *Times* and the *Daily Mail* will abandon the attitude they have adopted for the moment. The very existence, of the Empire, this paper says, is at stake.

SOUTH AFRICA AND PREFERENCE.

Withdrawal Still Possible.

CAPE TOWN, FEB. 16.

The withdrawal of the resolution regarding preference and defence from the agenda of the Imperial Conference was due to the Union Government deciding that it would be better to discuss the matter simply with the Imperial Government. This will be done.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, in a cablegram to the *Morning Post*, interprets the action of the South African Union Government as an inevitable, but not unfriendly, indication that one-sided preference will not continue indefinitely. A united and inspiring effort of the friends of preference is needed now to save the position throughout the Empire.

THE FORTIFICATION OF FLUSHING.

Question in Parliament.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Viscount Wolmer asked the views of Government on the Fortification of Flushing and whether treaties entitled Britain to intervene.

Sir Edward Grey considered it uncalled for to make a statement upon measures of a foreign Government to fortify its own frontiers in so far as the measures were purely defensive. If treaty rights were incidentally affected, it would be a question for friendly discussion between parties to the treaty.

CHINESE OPIUM TRADE.

Suppression of Poppy Cultivation.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

Replying to a question of Mr. Lloyd, Sir Edward Grey said that Sir Alexander Hosie, who is touring in China, reports that the suppression of poppy cultivation in the parts of Szechuan he visited, appears to have been successfully carried out by Chinese authorities.

PLAGUE IN CHINA.

Fresh Outbreak at Peking.

PEKING, FEB. 16.

After a week of immunity, there have been two deaths from plague at Peking. About one death daily is occurring at Tientsin.

Thirty Deaths in Russia.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

Between February 4th and 8th, thirty cases of plague, all fatal, occurred in the Kirghiz government of Astrakhan.

BRITISH STEAMER FOUNDERS.

Thirteen Lives Lost.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

Thirteen lives were lost as the result of the foundering of the Greenock steamer "Mount Park," bound from Cadiz for Yarmouth, after a collision in the North Sea.

THE PRINCES' MEASLES.

Death of Two Cadets.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

Since the outbreak of measles at Dartmouth, two Cadets have died. The Prince of Wales and Prince Albert are progressing satisfactorily.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Coronation and the Veto Bill.

LORDS WILL DISCUSS THEIR FATE IN MAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 16

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith moved a resolution appropriating Private members' time for the Government. He pointed out that the special circumstances of the Coronation must lead to the suspension of Parliamentary activity, and drew attention to the necessity for passing the Parliament Bill, for which, he said, he had obtained an adequate and enthusiastic majority. (Cheers). He believed they would be able to send the Bill to the House of Lords in May, and the Lords would have full opportunity of discussing it before the Coronation.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain condemned the Government's disregard for the loyal feelings of the nation and the comfort of the Crown. The Government was, he said, deliberately aiming at a crisis just before the Coronation.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

Mr. Asquith's motion, appropriating Private members' time for the Government, was passed by 196 votes to 118.

Mr. Ginnell vs. the Speaker.

"GRAVE BREACH OF PRIVILEGE."

LONDON, FEB. 17.

There was a sequel to the Ginnell incident in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Prior to the election of the Speaker on January 31st, Mr. Ginnell (Nationalist) had saying that objected, the Speaker was not impartial.

Mr. Malcolm, this afternoon, called attention to a letter from Mr. Josiah Wedgwood to Mr. Ginnell, published in an Irish paper, sympathising with Mr. Ginnell and saying that the Speaker was not a bit impartial. The letter also suggested that a vote of censure be passed on the Speaker, when a suitable opportunity occurred.

Mr. Malcolm said that it constituted a grave breach of privilege.

Mr. Wedgwood, explaining, admitted the extreme impropriety of publishing a personal letter and regretted the pain and annoyance the publication had occasioned the Speaker. Then, in accordance with custom, he withdrew from the House.

Mr. Asquith regretted that any member of the House should give expression to language such as contained in the letter. (Cheers).

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, and representatives of the Nationalists and Labourities, concurred. The matter has been adjourned till Monday owing to the absence of Mr. Ginnell.

Cambridge Bye-Election.

The result of the bye-election at Cambridge University, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Butcher, was as follows :—

Sir Joseph Larmor, Official Unionist	2,308
Mr. Harold Cox, Independent Free Trade Unionist	1,954
Mr. T. E. Page, Unionist, standing in the interests of Education	332
Official Unionist majority	22

Horncastle Bye-Election.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

The result of the bye-election at Horncastle was declared to-day.

Captain Weigall,	(Unionist)	4,955
Linfield	(Liberal)	4,848
Unionist Majority		107

DIRIGIBLES AND AEROPLANES.

Experiments from Eiffel Tower

LONDON, FEB. 17.

Experiments carried out from the Eiffel Tower in Paris have proved that a dirigible can easily be destroyed by aeroplane flying at a higher altitude and launching sharp missiles which burst the gasbag.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

Fourth Test Match.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

Reuter wires from Melbourne that the fourth Test Match was begun to-day on a soft wicket. Sherwell won the toss and sent Australia in. At the close of play Australia had made 317 for eight wickets. South Africans missed easy catches.

ALSACE-LORRAINE BILL.

BERLIN, FEB. 16.

The Government has asked the Reichstag Committee to suspend its deliberations on the Alsace-Lorraine Bill, pending the Government's decision.

WATERLOO CUP RACE.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

The Blue Ribbon of the coursing world was contested to-day when the annual race for the Waterloo Cup took place,

Mr. Jardine's "Jabberwock" after being three lengths behind at the turn, easily beat Silk and Scarlet.

The betting was :—105 to 100 on Jabberwock.

HIS HONOUR Sir Harvey Adamson, the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, leaves for Maymyo on the 1st March, returning to Rangoon by the 19th.

SIR LANCELOT HARE, Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, inspected the Military Cantonment at Buxar Duar on Thursday and left for Nilphamara in the evening.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Treaty of 1881 to be Enforced.

PRESS CRITICISM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 16.

Russia intends to enforce the provisions of the Russo-Chinese Treaty of 1881, not that of 1879, including free-trade in Mongolia, the extra-territorial rights of the Russians in China, and the establishment of a Russian Consulate at Kobdo.

The extent of Russian action will depend on the attitude of the Chinese.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

The papers to-day discuss the Russo-Chinese crisis.

The *Times* considers that even on the Russian showing, the points at issue hardly appear to a sufficient warrant for a recourse to forcible methods which might react dangerously on the whole situation in China.

The *Times* hopes that Russia will weigh the consequences before she proceeds to extreme measures.

The *Standard* says: "Our own difficulties with Chinese officials may well suggest the suspicion that Russia has the strongest grounds for forcible measures."

The *Daily Graphic* accuses Russia of indefensible aggression.

Terms of the Note.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

The text of the Russian Note to China is published. It confirms the provisions wired this morning, and in addition to Kobdo, claims the right to establish Consulates at Hami, Gutshen, Kuldsha, Tchugutshak, Urga, Uljasutai, Kashgar, Urumtshi, and Kalgan, in all of which, the Note says, Russian subjects are entitled to acquire land, and erect buildings. In the event of China's refusal to conform to her obligations, Russia reserves the liberty to take what measures she deems necessary to secure the restoration of her rights.

[Russia's relations with China, are growing tenser. The differences between the two Governments are becoming more frequent, the negotiations begun with a view to settling them are more captious, and satisfactory arrangements are rarer than before the Russo-Japanese Convention. The St. Petersburg Press enumerates some Russian claims which China persists in disallowing, or treating with irritating dilatoriness, such as merchants' right to sell tea within the frontiers of China, the Russian Government's alleged right to appoint a Consul at the new town of Sharasumeh, in the Kobdo district, and the Chinese contention that the so-called town is a military camp, and therefore immune from foreign Consulates. All such disputes, however, are but symptoms. The cause of the animus is deeper. It was recently stated by Chinese statesmen that they demand the abrogation of the treaty relied upon by M. Iswolsky and M. Sasonoff, on the ground that its stipulations, having been systematically disregarded by Russia, have ceased to be binding on China. Another cause of irritation to the Celestial Empire is what is there termed "Russia's frontier expansion policy." Russia's scheme of colonisation, or the methods of realising it, give offence to the Chinese authorities, creating friction at several points. Again, the interest recently taken in Mongolia by Russia, as evidenced by various expeditions despatched thither, are attributed by Chinese politicians to design incompatible with the integrity of the Chinese Empire. The St. Petersburg Press calls upon the Foreign Office to put sufficient pressure upon the Chinese Government to compel it to comply with the Russian demands. China relies upon American support, and there has been subdued talk of an appeal to The Hague Tribunal.]

KING'S POLICE MEDALS.

Presentation at Vellore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 17.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras visited Vellore yesterday for the purpose of distributing the King's Medals to the recipient police officers. The function took place yesterday afternoon at the Police Training School in the presence of a large number of officers and men and the general public. The recipients were three Deputy Superintendents of Police and a head constable, all of whom have done meritorious work. His Excellency pinned on the medals and made a speech congratulating the recipients. He exhorted the other officers and men to acquit themselves in life so as to be of real service to their fellows.

SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

Discussing the prospects of extending the Seditious Meeting Act, which comes to an end on the 31st proximo, the "Englishman" says :—Perhaps the wisest plan will be to allow the provincial Governments a free hand in the matter to legislate for themselves so far as this question is concerned.

ALLAHABAD EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 17.

Mr. Clark, Member of Commerce and Industry, after attending the meeting of the Mining and Geological Institute at Jhirria, on Monday, will visit Allahabad Exhibition, returning to Calcutta on the 24th instant.

The competition for the Volunteers' Ambulance Challenge Shield will take place in the grounds of Allahabad Exhibition on the 24th instant.

The Maharajas of Orchha, Bijawara and Panna are now staying in Allahabad, and visited the Exhibition on Thursday.

OBITUARY.

General Sir Louis Dening.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

General Sir Louis Dening died at Jubbulpore last night.

[Lieut.-General Sir Louis Dening, K. C. B., was born in 1848 and entered the Army in 1867. He saw action in the Afghan War of 1878-79, was present in the Burmese expedition of 1886-88, for his services in which action he was mentioned in despatches and received the D. S. O. He accompanied the Dongola Expeditionary Force in 1896, for which he received both the British and the Khedive's medal and he was again mentioned in despatches for his services on the Indian North-West Frontier in 1897, and for the Waziristan expedition in 1901-2, when he was created a C. B. In 1893 he became a Lieut.-Colonel and since 1907, has been in Command of the Burma Division. It was only a few days since he left Rangoon for India en route to England. He had been ill for the last few months. He reached Calcutta last week and was on his way to Bombay, from where he had his passage booked by the P. and O. steamer sailing to-morrow, but he broke his journey at Jubbulpore to see his daughter.]

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Notices of Motion for Next Meeting.

PRESS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendra Nath Bose has given notice of a resolution to the effect that the scale of pay of Officers of the Provincial Educational Service should be Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 400 in ten years, and deserving Provincial Officers should be eligible for promotion to the Indian Educational Service.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendra Nath Bose has given notice of his intention to bring in a Bill to amend the Indian Press Act. The Bill does not touch the principles of the existing law, but provides for the extension of the time of appeal to the High Court from two months to four months with a view to afford sufficient time to aggrieved persons residing in Europe and abroad. The Bill also suggests an obligation clause exempting the heir and assignees from the liability to furnish security in cases of fresh declarations under the Press and Registration of Books Act.

The statement of objects and reasons of the Bill says :—The provisions of the Indian Press Act (1910) were not intended to apply in the first instance to Presses existing at the time of passing of the Act. Section 3 of the Act, however, would apply to such Presses when they pass by inheritance or purchase. It is, therefore, desirable that such cases should be expressly provided for and exempted from the operations of the Act at the time of the declaration required to be made by the heir of purchaser in the case of publications in the United Kingdom and elsewhere outside the limits of the Indian Empire. The time at present allowed, namely two months, is not adequate to enable the application to comply with the rules framed by the High Court under Section 21 of the Act (1 of 1910. It is therefore, desirable that the period be extended to four months.

SEEKING DISCHARGE FROM ARMY.

Wilful Crime of a Soldier.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, FEB. 17.

Pte. F. Stevens, of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, was to-day charged before Major Hunt, Cantonment Magistrate, with trespass and mischief in the shop of Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ltd. It appears on the morning of the 7th instant, accused entered the dispensary of the Company and broke a glass of a shop case with his bayonet doing damage to the extent of Rs. 10-8-0. Accused admitted his offence. He said he broke out of barracks at Ahmednagar on the 6th instant, and travelled to Poona with the express, intention of doing something that would get him a term of imprisonment and his discharge from the Army. He was sick of his life in the regiment as he was the only Englishman in his Company. The accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

EXTORTION AND CHEATING.

Conviction Upheld.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

To-day Justices Holmwood and Sherfuddin disposed of the case in which Rai Jagadesh Kumar Singh was convicted of alleged extortion and cheating by the Magistrate of Patna and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The accused, personating himself to be a C. I. D. Officer and also as special correspondent of the "Englishman" newspaper mixed himself up with a scandal which had arisen in the Kyastha community of Patna of which Mr. Atmaram, Principal of the local Law College, is a member. By means of these representations and by trying to mix up Mr. Atmaram's name with the scandal, the accused succeeded on various occasions in obtaining money. Eventually he was charged with extortion and cheating and convicted. Their Lordships held the accused was rightly convicted and accordingly confirmed the conviction and sentence passed on him by the Lower Court.

ALLEGED CASE OF TORTURE.

Hon. Magistrate Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 17.

Judgment has been delivered in the sensational case of torture in which Sardar Mobarak Khan, the Honorary Magistrate of Dara Ghazi Khan and his four companions, were charged before the Deputy Commissioner a Minwali with the offence of torturing four persons, under section 330 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts of the case as reported, are briefly, that about March or April of last year one Mussamant Ehawan reported to the Sardar the theft of an ornament valued at Rs. 90. Four complainants Ramzan Musa, Ditta and Tagri were suspected of having committed the theft in question. It was alleged that being confined in the house by the order of Honorary Magistrate they were individually tortured by other four accused, it is alleged, under the Sardar's instruction with the view to extort a confession of guilt. After torture had been carried out the Honorary Magistrate recorded confessions of four persons who had been suspected of theft and then ordered that they should be formally arrested by the Police for trial. It was during the preliminary stage of the police enquiry that the allegations of torture were brought to the notice of the Superintendent of Police Dera Ghazi Khan, who with the aid of the Civil Surgeon of that station was instrumental in bringing the present proceedings against the five accused in this trial who were all found guilty and convicted of the offence.

Sardar Mobarik Khan was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment and fine of one thousand Rupees. Zeni Balish, Ali and Mohamed were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each. All the accused are released on bail pending the result of the appeal to the Court of Sessions, Attock.

LAUNCH "GUNNER" ENQUIRY.

Finding Reserved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 17.

The Western Divisional Magistrate recorded further evidence to-day, in the R. I. M. S. Launch "Gunner" enquiry, by the grounding of which at D'Silva Point, on 17th ultimo, Captain Izat and two Garrison Artillery men lost their lives, Captain Lyon, R. G. A., in the evidence, denied the allegations made by the Serang at the last hearing as to his having given orders to steer in the direction of the place where the accident occurred. He also denied pushing the Serang and touching the Secunnie's wheel.

Faiz Ahmed, Secunnie of the launch, corroborated the Serang's statement relative to definite orders given by Capt. Lyon to go in the direction of the accident though he was told that there was not sufficient water. He further said that Capt. Lyon told him that he knew those places and he must obey his orders. Witness was next told to startboard the helm and as he did not comply Capt Lyon reiterated the orders and witness replied refusing which led Capt Lyon to kick him and take charge of the wheel. The finding is reserved.

LADY HARDINGE won the visitors' prize in the putting contest at the Ladies' Golf Club, Calcutta, recently.

CALCUTTA PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

Visit by the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB, 17.

His Excellency the Viceroy paid a visit to the Presidency College this morning. The visit was academic in its thoroughness. He went first to the Library, which contains some 30,000 books, and from that to the students' commons room where the athletic trophies, won by the College, are displayed. After this he went completely over the three storeys and the main building seeing the physical, chemical, physiological and geological laboratories and the English History and Philosophy Halls. His Excellency showed a keen interest in all sides of the work and expressed gratification at the scale on which the College is working and the various evidences of advanced study. Some highly interesting experiments were shown in the course of the round in the physical laboratory. Dr. J. G. Bose illustrated the action of invisible light and showed some of the results of his present investigation with plant response which has not been published in Prof. S. C. Mahajanobi's Laboratory. In the laboratory (Physiology), there was an interesting illustration of the heart's action of muscular fatigue and of the production of complimentary colours by means of shadows. Time did not suffice seeing the Astronomical Observatory or the new Physics Laboratory now in course of construction, which will be one of the finest in existence anywhere. He then visited the Eden Hindu Hostel in which he expressed his special interest. The whole visit took a full hour.

He was received on arrival by the Principal Mr. H. R. James and by four Senior professors. His Honour Sir Edward Baker was also present throughout.

AVIATION EXHIBITIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 17.

Mr. Jules Tyck made three successful flights this morning, and quite surprised those residents of Madras who witnessed them, who did not expect to see him so early in the air. He flew over the beach and Mount Road and Georgetown and came to earth on each occasion most gracefully and amidst loud applause. He first rose to about a height of 400 feet and on the next occasion to 200 feet. His third flight was as successful as before, and he is to be congratulated on his excellent morning's work. Mr. Tyck will fly again tomorrow morning, and Their Excellencies, the Governor and Lady Lawley, have signified their intention of being present.

SECUNDERABAD, FEB, 17.

Another large crowd witnessed Baron De Cater's flights in the Aviation Exhibition Ground. The breeze was much stronger, but much steadier than on the previous day and the Aviator did not experience the same choppy winds. In all he made five flights and carried two passengers. In the last two trips Mr. Stubbe, of the Bank o Bengal, was taken first and this flight was as successful as any. The plane made a grateful detour and circled the maidan going to a fair height and landed safely. In the last trip Baron De Caters carried Captain Maxwell, Brigade-Major, Second Infantry Brigade. After clearing the enclosure the biplane rose to a good height, when nearing the trees the wind forced the Aviator to descend. The propeller touched the ground and smashed it. The machine came to a rest, sustaining a slight damage. There was no injury to the pasenger or Aviator.

To-morrow's exhibition is postponed to Monday, when Military sports will take place and other events for the troops in addition to the aerial flights. The biplans will be repaired by then and the Laver Hockey tournament will probably be postponed for that day.

FRONTIER RAIDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 17.

A correspondent says that a dacoity was committed in the house of one Gurditmall at Pirsang, a village in Peshawar District, on the night of the 5th instant. The raiders ransacked the whole house and clipped both the ears of Gurditmall.

The correspondent further reports a dacoity in village near Kabul in which raiders carried away with them a Hindu girl and a Hindu boy as captives. The matter was brought to the Amir or Kabul. The father has come to Peshawar to raise Rs. 1,000 which is demanded of him as ransom money.

Another dacoity is reported to have been committed in the house of Malik at Bazaz Khanian, a village in the Peshawar District. The raiders killed the son of Malik and made good their escape.

CHIEFS' ASSOCIATION, PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 17.

The Punjab Chiefs' Association in a recent meeting elected Nawab Fateh Ali Kazilbash as President in place of Nawab Bahram Khan. The Hon'ble Sardar Pratap Singh was elected General Secretary and the Hon'ble Zulfiqar Khan as Assistant Secretary of the Association. It was resolved to issue an appeal for contributions to the Dehra Ghazi Khan relief fund. Various important questions of social and economic reform were also considered.

THE DALAI LAMA AT BENARES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, FEB. 17.

The Dalai Lama was here yesterday and visited the Sarnath Tower which was illuminated during the visit to the shrine.

CAUGHT STEALING ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

Murzan Hossein, a Bengalee Mahomedan, was arrested last night, while stealing arms from the Camp of the Middlesex Regiment, now in Camp on the maidan.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

There was a meeting of the Executive Council at Government House at 11 a.m. to-day.

H. E. the Viceroy attended a meeting of the Victoria Memorial Trustees this afternoon in the Council Chamber and also paid an informal visit to the Presidency College at 8 a.m.

Lady Hardinge opened the Annual Flower and Vegetable Show, held at the Agri-Horticultural Society's Gardens, Alipore, at 3 p.m. this afternoon.

THE TRIVANDRUM ASSEMBLY.

The Marumakkatayam Bill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, FEB. 17.

To-day's sitting of the Assembly began at eleven. The management of Hindu religious institutions were the recipients of some amount of criticism. All Hindu religious institutions were first endowed by pious Hindus with large valuable properties, the Government being the Trustee and Manager of such institutions. It was contended that the receipts from these institutions, if shown separately, would cover their expenses. It was finally requested of the Government to show receipts and expenditure from the particular institutions separately.

The subject of proposed Law governing Marumakkathayam came up for exhaustive discussion. In 1908 the Government appointed a Committee to inquire into inheritance on succession among the Nairs and Samanthas. The Committee's report was submitted duly. The Government approved certain proposals contained in the Committee's report and published a Draft Bill. The Bill with other papers connected with it were brought for discussion in the Assembly. Members expressed their opinions on them freely and they were recorded. Mr. Forbes, acting British Resident, was present and watched the discussions with considerable interest. The Assembly broke at two for lunch.

After lunch the Assembly commenced its work. The Dewan continued to record opinions and remarks of the members on the Draft Bill regulating inheritance on succession among Marumakkatayam and Samantha people, when there was a vast divergence of views about the necessity of the proposed Bill. Some members were against innovation of any kind.

The meeting then dispersed to be present at the Srimulam sports.

INDIAN TEA CULTIVATION.

Government Encouragement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

A meeting of the Indian Tea Association was held this afternoon, Mr. McMorran presiding. The President made a long speech in course of which he eulogised the work of the Scientific Department to which he attributed a large part of the increase of production per acre. He noted that the study of the mosquito blight would be advanced and a remedy discovered to prevent depredations.

OFFICIAL USE OF WORD "EURASIAN."

An Appeal to the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

A correspondent, writing to the "Statesman," states that the leaders of the domiciled community are about to appeal to the new Viceroy for legislation to remove the term "Eurasian, from official use. He writes :—How can they reasonably ask that designation Anglo-Indian should apply to them? This term has already in literature been applied to quite a different class of people, namely to those who have an English domicile. Why should they not be rather called, say Indo-European, or some such expression, which would have the advantage of including all His Majesty's Indian subjects descended from European races other than English and to whom, therefore, the cognomen Anglo would be inapplicable.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Calvert, I.M.S., Professor of Materia Medica, officiates as the Principal of the Medical College Calcutta, vice Colonel Drury, I.M.S., who is granted one year's leave.

Major Wates, I.M.S., acts as Professor of Materia Medica and second Physician of the College Hospital, at Calcutta.

Colonel Dennys has been gazetted as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the Central Provinces.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Captain Hoskyn, 44th Infantry, Mr. Takchand, C.S., and Sir Subah, Baroda having obtained a degree of Honour in Persian in the first division have been awarded a donation of four thousand rupees each.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Major-General, M. H. S. Grover, Secretary to the Army Department, has been appointed an additional member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, vice Major-General Sir Robert Scallon, resigned.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. C. Crighton officiates as Locomotive Superintendent vice Mr. Bearncki who is granted seven months leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Sir Henry MacMahon is gazetted Secretary to the Orders of the Star of India and of the Indian Empire.

Mr. Dobbs officiates as Resident, third class and is posted as Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Captain Field, Political Assistant in Kashmir, has been granted three months' leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barkley becomes Political Agent at Kotah.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. Morley Assistant Engineer has been promoted Engineer.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. French and Dover are promoted to Class 1 and Messrs. Phillip and Sinclair to Class 2 of Examiner of Accounts.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Whitly, C. S., Asstt. Collector of Customs, Bombay, is granted three months' extension of leave.

Mr. Wolferstan, Asstt. Collector of Customs, is transferred from Madras to Bombay.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major-General Sir P. H. Lake becomes a Divisional Commander vice Lieutenant General Sir J. Wilcock.

Brigadier-General Bond becomes Brigade Commander vice Major-General Kelly.

Major Lowther becomes Commandant, 95th Infantry.

Colonel Kerrich, 28th Cavalry, retires from the service.

MILITARY FINANCE.

The tenure of the appointment of Col. C B. Marlow, Military Accountant General, is extended up to 12th April 1913, and that of Brevet Col. Harrison, Controller of Military Accounts, up to the 31st March, 1914.

The tenure of appointment of Lieut.-Colonel Henderson is extended up to the 12th April, 1913.

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

AUSTRALIA.

WHARF LABOURERS' STRIKE.

The wharf labourers at Melbourne went on strike on Saturday, breaking their agreement with the employers and paralysing inter-State shipping. On Monday, the men resumed work after a ballot, leaving the matter in dispute to be adjusted later.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

FOREIGN POLICY.

In a statement on foreign affairs to the Austrian Delegation Committee at Budapest, Count Aehrenthal, referring to the Potsdam meeting, said he believed that the Russo-German Agreement upon the question of Persian communications was likely to secure permanent validity for the principle of the open door in Persia.

CANADA.

REFORM OF THE SENATE.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, discussing in the House of Commons a resolution to abolish the Senate, spoke of the value of the constitutional work of a Second Chamber, and said plans for reform were more wanted than designs for abolition. He doubted the wisdom of life Senatorship, and suggested 12 or 15 year appointments.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

According to a statement in the House of Commons by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, it is not proposed to remove the head tax on Chinese, but the advisability of substituting for the present legislation an arrangement limiting the number of Chinese who may enter Canada each year has been considered.

CHINA.

MISSIONARY MURDERED.

Father Merigot, a French missionary, was murdered near Yungpe last month in the course of a riot in the Province of a Yunnan. A Chinese Christian was also murdered and the houses of the converts were set on fire.

EGYPT.

THE PRESS CENSORSHIP.

The Ministry of the Interior has prohibited the entry into Egypt of the bimonthly Paris review the "Courrier Europeen" for publishing violent attacks against the Khedive.

SIR ELDON GORST'S POLICY.

The fact is noted that on his recent tour in Upper Egypt, Sir Eldon Gorst did not follow his previous custom of referring petitioners to the Egyptian authorities, but listened to and answered request as though they were his own immediate concern. The belief that the British Agent has to some extent at any rate abandoned the policy of self-effacement and is speaking and acting with a greater assumption of authority than hitherto, appears to be regarded as a cause for congratulation, except, of course, in "Nationalist" circles.

FRANCE.

THE NAVY.

The Navy Committee recommends that the two new Dreadnoughts of the Jean Bart type shall be constructed in private yards. If the work were undertaken by the Government dockyards, the ships could not be completed until eight months after the date fixed by the naval programme.

THE INCOME-TAX.

The Committee of the Senate to which the Income-tax Bill has been referred propose the following six categories for the super-tax that is to be levied on incomes over £120 :—First, 1-2 per cent. on the difference between the amount of exempted income and £200 ; second, 1 per cent. on incomes between £200 and £400 ; third, 2 per cent. on incomes between £400 and £600 ; fourth, 3 per cent. on incomes between £600 and £800; fifth, 4 per cent. on incomes between £800 and £1,000 ; and sixth, on incomes above £1,000 5 per cent. The amount of income exempted from the tax varies from £120 in Paris to £30 in communes of less than 2,000 inhabitants.

THE PARIS FLOODS.

The committee of the Paris Municipality which is engaged in drawing up measures for the prevention of a recurrence of floods in the city has adopted a number of proposals relative to the raising of the level of portions of the quays and embankments along the Seine. The total cost of the contemplated alterations is estimated at 27,500,000f. (£1,100,000).

OFFICIALDOM.

A motion in the Chamber for cancelling the vote for Sub-Prefects of territorial Departments was withdrawn on Tuesday, but on behalf of the Government M. Briand undertook to continue his policy of limiting the activity of these officials strictly to the discharge of their administrative duties.

THE DURAND CASE.

Durand, the trade union secretary, who was condemned to death for complicity in [illegible] the murder of a "blackleg" at [illegible]avre, and whose sentence was subsequently commuted into one of seven years' solitary confinement, has addressed a letter to President Fallieres praying for his immediate release in order that he may take steps for securing a revision of his trial.

GERMANY.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

The report of the Hamburg American Line for 1910, shows a net profit, after paying interest on the preference capital, of £1,800,000, as compared with £1,485,000 in 1909. A dividend of 8 per cent. has been declared, as compared with 6 per cent. in 1909. The sum of £1,300,000 is assigned to writing-down and reserve. The liquid assets of the Line on the last day of 1910 amounted to £2,475,000, as compared with £1,700,000 in 1909.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

The Constitution and Franchise Bills for Alsace Lorraine were read a first time in the Reichstag on Saturday, and sent to a special committee. It is thought possible that the Government may make concessions in committee.

JAPAN.

GOVERNMENT BY PARTY.

There are strong indications that the Katsura Cabinet will form a permanent union with the Seiyukai (or Unionist party, founded by the Marquis Ito), which signifies the final establishment of the system of party government in Japan. The Katsura Cabinet came into power on the fall of a Seiyukai Ministry, and has not possessed a majority in the Diet.

LIBERIA.

AMERICAN REORGANIZATION.

The American scheme for reorganizing the finances of Liberia has now been passed by the Monrovian Congress. An international loan of £500,000 is to be raised.

PERSIA.

AMERICAN FINANCIAL ADVISERS.

It is understood that the Russian Government will assent to the selection of American financial experts to assist the Persian Government to organize a proper fiscal system, on condition that this step does not create a precedent for the admission of financial advisers from the Great European Powers.

GOVERNOR OF ISPAHAN SHOT.

The Governor of Ispahan and his nephew were shot on Wednesday by Abbas Mirza Khan, ex-chief of police. The nephew subsequently died of his wounds, but it is possible that the Governor may recover. The assassin, who is a Russian subject, has taken refuge at the Russian Consulate with three companions.

PORTUGAL.

SAN THOME SLAVERY.

A group of the most important planters of San Thome and Principe are urging the Government to suspend the decree making obligatory the repatriation of all native labourers at the expiration of their contracts. If the Minister of Marine and Colonies accedes to the planters' request the good effect of the British Anti-Slavery Society's humanitarian campaign of several years will be practically lost.

RETRENCHMENT.

The commission appointed by the Provisional Government to reorganize the Portuguese Foreign Office proposes to abolish all Plenipotentiary Ministers except in London and Rio de Janeiro, these two Ministers to receive salaries of £1,370 yearly. In Paris, Washington, Madrid, and Mexico Charges d'Affaires are to be appointed with salaries of £1,100. In other capitals Portugal is to be represented by Consuls. No allowance is to be made to these representatives other than telegraphic [illegible]

penses. This reform reduces the total Foreign Office expense from £124,000 to £57,000 yearly.

THE NEW FRANCHISE.

The Cabinet has concluded its discussion of the first part of the Electoral Bill dealing with the franchise and candidacies. Voting will not be compulsory. In the Lisbon and Oporto constituencies, a system of proportional representation will be adopted. In the other constituencies elections will be held by "scrutin de liste." The voters will be all adult Portuguese citizens able to read and write. Soldiers, paupers, ex-convicts, and bankrupts will have no vote. Magistrates, Judges, soldiers on the active list, members of the clergy of whatever religion, as well as persons connected with the State by contract, and directors of companies subsidized by the State are not eligible as candidates.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Minister of Public Works states that the elections will be held "sans violence" not later than April. Meanwhile decrees will be issued with regard to the disestablishment of the Church and effective compulsory military service. The present indications are that the Moderates will eventually have a preponderant influence in the Government.

RUSSIA.

THE WHITE SEA FISHERIES.

The extension of territorial waters to twelve miles, proposed by the White Sea Fisheries Protection Bill, has called forth representations from Great Britain, Germany, Japan, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden—in a word, from all the Powers whose interests are involved. Germany has raised the specific question of the rights of belligerents. Japan has formally protested against any diminution of the fishery rights of her subjects off the Siberian coasts. The Bill would, in the ordinary course, come before the House about the end of April. The serious international question raised by the extension of the three-mile limit may presumably, however, lead to the reconsideration of this particular provision.

THE TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

The Council of Ministers at St. Petersburg has approved the Trans-Persian Railway scheme, provided that it involves no outlay by the Treasury and no serious damage to Russian trade. The Russo-German negotiations are said to be concerned merely with details of the arrangement already outlined—namely, an undertaking by Russia to build an eventual line from Teheran to Khanikin, and pledges by Germany not to build lines to the north of Khanikin and to exercise her influence on Turkey with a view to inducing the latter to abstain from an aggressive policy on the Persian border.

SOUTH AFRICA.

A SOUTH AFRICAN ARMY.

Lord Methuen, speaking at a banquet at King Williams's Town, advised the formation of a South African Army, which would free the Imperial garrison and so enable it to go anywhere in the Empire when required.

SLEEPING SICKNESS IN RHODESIA.

The British South Africa Company has decided upon the despatch of a special commission to investigate sleeping sickness in Rhodesia. The commission will consist of Dr. Aylmer May, principal Medical Officer of Northern Rhodesia, Dr. A. Kinghorn, of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Dr. Leach of the Northern Rhodesian Medical Service, Mr. O. Silverlock, entomologist, and Mr. Jollyman, bacteriologist.

TURKEY.

THE ARAB RISINGS.

Further fighting on the Hedjaz Railway has resulted in the defeat of the Beduin with the loss of over 300 killed, wounded, and prisoners. The troops lost 18 killed and 35 wounded. Little information has been received from Yemen, except that cholera has broken out among both the Arabs surrounding Ibha and Sanaa, and the beleaguered garrisons.

UNITED STATES.

A DRAMATIC CENSORSHIP.

As a result of the protests of clergymen and citizens, the Philadelphia police have prohibited the production of the religious play, "La Samaritaine," with which Mme Sarah Bernhardt has been touring in America.

VIOLENT DEATHS IN NEW YORK.

The New York Coroner's report shows that there were 2,483 deaths from violence in the city last year, including 185 homicides, of which 108 cases were of shooting. In all the homicide cases there were only 120 arrests, and in only 77 cases was any one committed for trial.

RACE PREJUDICE IN INDIA.

At Caxton Hall, on Jan. 30 Miss Hilda M. Howsin read a paper entitled, "Race and Colour Prejudice" at a meeting of the East India Association. She expressed the view that racial and colour prejudice was one of the most sinister charges that could be justly brought against British people, and related details of what she described as "reprehensible lapses of good sense and good manners" in regard to the treatment of Indians.

Lord Ampthill, who presided, said he thought that if Miss Howsin's paper had been given to any one not acquainted with the country it would be considerably misleading. The paper contained three sweeping generalities which were fallacious. The first was that the British race was actuated by race and colour prejudice against Indians in India; the second was that that prejudice all existed on one side; and the third was that the Indian Civil Service was arrogant and unjust. The last he warmly denied. If Miss Howsin had been in India for six months she would have written her paper very differently. Was there such a thing as general race hatred and colour prejudice in the British race as against India? ("No" and "Yes.") There had been lamentable occurrences in the last few years; but did the Indian student five years ago come across anything that could be called race hatred and prejudice? It was not so when he was at the University. Who could tell him of any leading man, whether statesman, politician, or journalist, who gave expression to anything of the sort? Anybody who had been in India would say that where there was evil feeling at all it was the exception and not the rule. The vast mass of Englishmen in India loved India and the Indians, and the general feeling among Indians themselves was one of good-will and kindly feeling towards Englishmen. (A voice: "No.")

Mr. Ameer Ali said there was great room for improvement between the relations of East and West in every part of Asia. The fault was not on one side only. There was great room for improvement on the part of Asiatics themselves—certainly in India, where communities were divided into sections and castes. There were difficulties in the way of social intercourse which were not readily apprehended in England. The only discourtesy he had met with from any official was not from an Englishman. There was, however, a considerable amount of race prejudice in different parts of the empire which required the serious consideration of his Majesty's Government probably, for the sake of the empire itself, the people of this country would have to bring some pressure to bear on the Government of the day in connection with Indians residing in British Colonies. (Hear, hear.)

CALLS TO THE BAR.

The following gentlemen amongst others were called to the English Bar, on Jan. 26:—

Lincoln's Inn.—H. P. Dastur (Certificate of Honour C.L.E., Hilary, 1911); I. I. Kazi; M. K. Azad; N. Chand, B.A. (Honours,) Worcester College, Oxford, and B.A., Punjab University; S. C. Mitra; M. R. N. Aiyangar; M. Po-han; P. S. Shahani; and G. K. Narayan, Madras University, B.A.

Inner Temple.—S. J. Shapoorjee, and R. S. Bilimoria, M.A., LL.B., Bombay.

Middle Temple.—D. Wiltshire, B.A., Madras (Certificate of Honour, C.L.E., Michaelmas Term, 1910); K. J. Rustomji (Certificate of Honour C.I.E., Hilary, 1911); Syed Abdul Aziz; Syed Zair Hussain; A. H. Wadia, M.A., Bombay University; Y. G. Gokhale; Ba On; F. H. Bodoano; A. Cohn; and W. G. Blakiston.

Gray's Inn.—Sirdar Nihal Singh, B.A., Peterhouse, Cambridge; G. J. Israni; J. J. Mifsud; Shankar Lal; and Sheikh Mukhtar Ahmed.

At a Meeting of the Ceylon Board of Agriculture's Tobacco Committee, on the 8th instant, the question of cigar-making out of tobacco grown at Maha Illuppalama was discussed and unanimously opposed. The Committee thinks that the manufacture of cigars will not secure the object with which the experiment was started. It was also decided to send a few sample bales of leaves to Bremen, which is considered the best market for the tobacco, and ship the balance on receipt of the advance report.

THE KING'S HONOUR.

Trial of Mylius for Criminal Libel.

The following document, signed by the King, was read by the Attorney-General in Court on Wednesday afternoon, after the defendant in The King v. E. F. Mylius had been found guilty and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment for publishing criminal libels on the King:—

I am authorized by his Majesty to state publicly that he was never married except to the Queen, and that he never went through any ceremony of marriage except with the Queen; and further that he would have attended to give evidence to this effect had he not received advice from the Law Officers of the Crown that it would be unconstitutional for him to do so.

PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE CASE.

Although before it came on for hearing little had been said about the case which occasioned this spontaneous declaration on the part of his Majesty, there can be no doubt of the interest taken in the hearing by all sections of the community. The Court was crowded to its utmost capacity, and outside its walls the proceedings were eagerly followed in the evening papers, which published very full reports as the trial progressed. The result was made known shortly before 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The case was heard before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury in the Lord Chief Justice's Court. The hearing began at 10.30, but all available places were occupied soon after the doors opened at 10 o'clock, and there was not even standing room for those who desired to follow the proceedings. The Court, which is one of the largest in the Royal Courts of Justice, is severe in its simplicity. Its walls are wainscotted half-way up with oak carved in Gothic fashion. Behind the Bench the Royal Arms stand out in bold relief as the only adornment of the Court, the curtains and hangings of which are of dark green. There was a large attendance of representatives of the Press, many of whom were accommodated with seats behind those reserved for counsel. In the Judge's private gallery were many ladies, among whom was Mrs. Winston Churchill. The Home Secretary, who followed the proceedings throughout, sat in front of counsel for the Crown, on the solicitors' bench, and beside him was Sir Charles Mathews, Director of Public Prosecutions. Sir Arthur Bigge, one of the King's Private Secretaries, arrived just before the Court opened and sat beneath the Bench.

THE DEFENDANT MYLIUS.

The defendant Mylius entered the Court unobserved and took his place on the solicitors' bench on the opposite side of the gangway to that on which counsel for the prosecution were seated. He is a young man, apparently about 30 years of age, rather under the medium height and with small features and black hair. He was neatly dressed in black.

The defendant, who, despite the foreign appearance of his name, speaks with an English accent, conducted his case in person. He preserved his composure throughout the hearing, and during the Attorney-General's opening speech was once or twice observed to smile. He took but little part in the proceedings, and refrained from cross-examining a single witness. Nor did he call any witnesses on his own behalf, though he desired to call the King. This, however, was ruled out of order by the Judge.

THE HEARING.

When the Lord Chief Justice had taken his place the defendant first asked for the return of his private letters which had been seized; and, on the Judge's stating that he could make no order at that time, he next inquired whether the King was present. He demanded his Majesty's presence on the grounds first, that every accused person had the right to be confronted with his accuser in Court; secondly, that no action for libel was usually taken without the prosecutor's being in Court where the jury could see him; and thirdly, that there was no proof that the prosecutor was at present alive.

The Lord Chief Justice reminded the defendant that this had already been the subject of an application before his Lordship, and that the defendant was perfectly aware that the King could not be summoned.

The jury were then sworn, and

Mr. S. A. T. Rowlatt, one of the junior counsel for the Treasury, stated that there were three counts against the defendant. The first was that he published a libel concerning the King on November 29, 1910; the second that he published the same libel on December 19; and the third that he published another libel on the latter date. The defendant said that the libels were true, and that their publication was for the public benefit.

The Attorney-General then opened the case for the Crown. Speaking in grave and measured tones he said that the charge was brought upon an information filed by him in his official capacity for a libel of a grave and serious character reflecting on the King, attacking him in his honour, and reflecting upon him so as to lower him in the esteem and respect of all honourable and right-minded citizens. The libel was contained in leaflets published in November and December in a journal or pamphlet called the "Liberator" which was devoted to the spread of Republican ideas. The prosecution, however, was not in respect of any observations of a Republican character. It was brought because the defendant had circulated in this country an attack on the King in respect of his marriage with the Queen in July, 1893. He had asserted that, that was a Sham and shameful marriage a bigamous marriage and an offence against the Church for the reason that the King in 1890, while at Malta, married the daughter of an admiral. The suggestion made was that the King having contracted that marriage and having had offspring by it had, in the words of the libel, "foully abandoned" the lady whom he had married in 1890 in order that he might marry a Princess under the Royal Marriages Act, so that there might be a valid marriage. These statements were printed in Paris in the Liberator published monthly in that city by one Edward Holden James. From Paris copies of the Liberator were sent to the defendant to be distributed throughout this country.

The Attorney-General having read the passages complained of, which asserted that the King had married the daughter of Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, affirmed that there was not the slightest vestige of truth in any of the statements complained of. The defendant had come into association with James through an Indian named Krishnavarma living in Paris, and the defendant was really responsible for the distribution of the "Liberator" in this country. A number of letters from James to the defendant having been read, the Attorney-General pointed out that the charge made against the defendant had purposely left open to him the oportunity of setting up the defence that what he had said was true. The prosecution, however, were not content to leave the matter there, but would call evidence utterly to refute these charges. The Sovereign had not the right to vindicate his character by repudiating on oath before a Judge and jury any libellous statements made against him. His incapacity was an absolute incapacity attached to his Sovereignty by the Constitution for reasons of public policy, and there had never been any precedent for the calling of the Sovereign into the witness-box. The other witnesses, however, would be sufficient to show the groundlessness of the charges made.

It would be proved that the King was never in Malta in 1890 or at any time approaching that period. Moreover the ladies of Sir M. Culme-Seymour's family never went to Malta till October or November, 1893, some months after the present King was married to the Queen. The Malta registers of marriage had been brought to this country, and not only was there no recorded of such a marriage as alleged, but there was no marriage of anybody of the name of Seymour recorded in those registers. A most emphatic denial of the rumours circulated about the previous marriage had been given by Sir A. Bigge in a statement published in Reynold's Newspapers" on October 30, 1910, yet the defendant, with knowledge of that denial, published these statements in November and December. In conclusion the Attorney-General, speaking with great impressiveness, said that the protection of the jury was sought for the King as a man, a husband, and a father—it was sought for the honour of the King.

THE EVIDENCE.

Evidence of the reception and posting of packets of the "Liberator" by the defendant having been given by detective officers,

Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour was called, and gave evidence as to the dates at which he and his family were at Malta, bearing out the Attorney-General's opening statement. His younger daughter died in November, 1895. She was never married, and he was quite sure she had never spoken to the King. His other daughter, Mrs. Napier, had met the King in 1879, when she was eight years old, She had never met him again till 1898.

The defendant did not cross-examine.

Medical evidence was given to the effect that Lady Culme-Seymour's state of health was such that is would be dangerous for her to appear and give evidence.

Mrs. Napier, the next witness, gave evidence in the same sense as that given by her father. She spoke of her own and her sister's movements. She certainly would have known if her sister had contracted a marriage. Her sister was never married.

Evidence was also given by Admiral Culme-Seymour's three sons in disproof of the charges; by Mr. Charles Walker, head of the Commission and Warrant Branch of the Admiralty, as to the movements of his Majesty; and by Dr. Azopardi, Crown Advocate at Malta, the last witness speaking as to the absence of any record of such a marriage as that alleged in the marriage registers of Malta.

Sir Arthur Bigge spoke to a statement published in "Reynolds's Newspaper" on October 30, 1910, which was an extract from a letter written by him, in which it was denied that the King had ever been married to any one but the present Queen.

The defendant did not cross-examine any of these witnesses.

THE DEFENDANT'S CONTENTION.

The defendant, who announced his intention of calling evidence, then addressed the Judge, contending that there were two methods only of procedure in such a case as this—first, criminal informations filed by the Attorney-General himself, usually called "ex officio" informations; and, secondly, those filed by the King's Coroner and Attorney by direction of the King's Bench Division at the instance of some private individual. The course adopted by the Attorney-General in laying an "ex officio" information was correct if they were trying him for seditious libel; but if, as the Attorney-General had stated, he was being tried for defamatory libel, it was an improper course, and the King ought to have appeared in Court and made affidavits.

The Judge ruled against the defendant, and, after some further argument, the defendant contended that as the Court refused to require the filing of the affidavits or the sworn testimony of the King, it had no jurisdiction, and he refused to proceed further.

The Judge reminded the defendant that he had expressed an intention to call evidence.

The defendant replied that the King was the witness he wished to call.

This evidence being disallowed, the Judge proceeded to sum up. At the conclusion of the summing up the jury, without leaving the box, found a verdict of "Guilty" on all three charges.

The Lord Chief Justice then passed the "maximum" sentence he could inflict if he did not treat the libels as consecutive—namely, that of 12 months imprisonment.

The Court then rose.

FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE.

The Imperial Exhibition and Pageant.

Elaborate preparations are now being made to ensure the complete success of the Festival of Empire, which, as already announced is to be the Great Imperial feature of the Coronation year. This undertaking, in which all the Colonies are playing a prominent part, opens at the Crystal Palace in May, and will continue until October, with the patronage and support of His Majesty's Government, and the various governments of the Overseas Dominions.

ALL RED ROUTE.

An exceedingly interesting feature of the Festival will be the "All Red Route" which will consist of a railway and steam-boat service running through the Empire City in the extensive grounds of the Palace, were the Government buildings of the various Dominions of the Empire are located. The work of construction has now been commenced. A trip on the "All Red Route" will enable the visitor to the Festival to obtain a glimpse of our vast Empire, the beauty and industrial and productive wealth of the various Colonies. The railway line one and a half miles in length and the passenger is for the greater part under cover, yet seeing open scenes.

Boarding the electric train at the Pageant station the passenger is taken on a complete trip round the Empire, so to speak, the first stopping place being Newfoundland. Through a covered way, the exhibition building of our oldest colony is entered. Here a complete paper-making plant will be one of the chief features of interest. From Newfoundland the train proceeds to Canada, and the first view of this great dominion is a vast stretch of forest-land, with groups of men busily engaged in felling and clearing timber. Then the train is transformed, with its full complement of passengers, to an ocean ferry, and thence to Jamaica.

The next sight is a Malay village, followed by India, with its historic temples, thence we traverse jungles, palaces, bazaars, and other scenes, typical of the East. Australia and New Zealand follow next with a host of interesting features illustrative of the marvellous development of Australasia.

The homeward journey is made by way of the Cape, where realistic representations are given of scenes on the veldt, natives engaged in various pursuits, and gold mines in full operation.

The "round the empire" trip by the "All Red Route" occupies about twenty minutes.

A huge model of the Exhibition grounds with its various Colonial Government buildings and a working model of the "All Red Route" is now on view to the public in a special building in the Strand, which has become one of the sights of London, as many as 10,000 persons having viewed it daily during the past fortnight.

MONO-RAIL SERVICE.

In addition to the "All Red Route", there will be a mono-rail system installed by Mr. Chalmers Kearney, starting from Empire avenue running round the Country Life section and embracing all the principal outlying sections of the Festival.

Another interesting addition to the Festival of Empire will be the Tudor Village, which will be situated close to the Pageant ground. The houses will be modelled upon the Elizabethan style, half timbered, with dormer windows and gabled ends.

The designs have been made from the best examples extant of the Elizebethan style of architecture, and the whole village will be enclosed within embattled walls. There will be a real village green, with genuine old stocks and pillory; and the houses will be furnished with fine examples of furniture and curios of the period.

It will be easier to gain some idea of the magnitude of the great Festival scheme when it is understood that there are at present no fewer than 3,000 men at work preparing the Crystal Palace and grounds for the opening ceremony in May next. This number will shortly be increased to 6,000 workmen.

Two new magnificent stairways running from the centre transept of the Palace down the Main Terrace are shortly to be constructed. Each of these will be over 25 feet in width, and will be designed in harmony with Sir Joseph Paxton's scheme of decoration. These will enable large crowds to pass free and easily to the Palace from the grounds and vice versa. By happy chance the materials to be used is to be Empire stone. There will be several landings so that visitors may pause to gain a glimpse of the fourteen mile panamora of the Surrey Hills.

WHEAT GROWN IN NINE WEEKS.

A feature of the Country Life section of the Festival will be a demonstration farm, which should be of great interest to visitors from the Overseas. This will be a field of wheat which is matured and reaped nine weeks after sowing. This will be a revolution, for it will be the quickest crop grown in the Mother Country. It is the result of a new scientific process, which promises the farmer independence of the weather, sure harvests, more abundant ones, and reduced expenditure.

Despite the enormous space that is being taken up in the grounds for the laying out of the Empire City and other outdoor sections of the Festival, it is an interesting fact that not a single tree in the park is being cut down. Rather than interfere with the natural beauty of the extensive slopes, scenery has been built around the trees, and although the expense has been considerably greater, the Festival authorities have decided to retain all existing foliage and verdure.

According to the annual report of the Swiss Association of Watch Manufacturers, the number of finished watches exported in 1909, was 341,523 in excess of those exported in 1908, but their value was £162,000 less. The year 1909 marked the end of the crisis which so seriously affected the business for several years. The values of nickel and gunmetal watches exported were extraordinarily low, and the value of silver watches varied greatly gold watches only having remained stable.

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

Feeling in Canada.

London, Feb. 3.

In Canada, the Agreement was at first regarded with favour, as the terms were considered, in spite of certain drawbacks, highly advantageous. This favour now seems to be giving way to fears of its effects on the commercial and political future of the country. The manufacturing and commercial interests, which were from the first apprehensive, are increasingly hostile, and there is a growing feeling that Canadian nationality and the whole relationship of the Dominion to the Empire are endangered by the Agreement. "The Times" Toronto Correspondent says that there is uneasiness in the Cabinet, and while there is nothing to justify a prediction that the opposition will be successful, delay in the adoption of the Agreement by Parliament is probable.

Washington, Jan. 26.

The State Department has issued the following summary of the tariff changes proposed:—

The basis of the Agreement is reciprocal lists of leading food products, such as wheat and other grains, dairy products, fresh fruit, vegetables, fish of all kinds, eggs, poultry, cattle, sheep, and other live animals; also certain commodities now free in one country will be made free in the other, such as cottonseed-oil by Canada, rough lumber by the United States. Tin and tin plates now subject to duty in both countries are to be mutually free. Barbed wire fencing, now exempt from duty in Canada, is also exempted in the United States. Some raw materials, such as mica and gypsum, which enter into numerous industries, are admitted free to the United States, while printing paper is to become free on the removal of all restrictions on the exportation of wood-pulp from Canada.

There are mutually reduced identical rates on secondary food products, such as fresh meats, canned meats, bacon, hams, lard compounds, canned vegetables, flour, cereal preparations, and other foodstuffs partly manufactured.

There are mutually reduced rates for a list of manufactured commodeties, including motor vehicles, cutlery, clocks, watches, sanitary fixtures, satchels and similar leather goods, plate glass, brass band instruments, printing ink, and various miscellaneous articles.

The duties on agricultural implements, such as ploughs, harvesters, threshing machines, and drills are reduced by Canada to the exising rates levied by the United States. A small list of articles is given for which special rates are granted in each country.

The State Department estimates that if the Agreement takes effect the United States will remit nearly £1,000,000 of duties and Canada £400,000; that the United States will put on the free list dutiable articles to the value of nearly £8,000,000 and Canada to the value of £4,200,000; and that the present American duties will remain in force upon only 9 per cent. of the total imports from Canada, while in regard to the Canadian Customs the value of the American articles which will remain in "status quo" is given apparently as 64 per cent.

EFFECT IN CANADA.

Toronto, Jan. 29.

Probably there never was a time when Canada would have rejected such an agreement. There is no room for doubt that the contract will be favourably received by the Canadian Senate and House of Commons.

Unquestionably, however, important interests will be adversely affected. Mr. William Whyte, second Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, says it means the end of the former long haul to Fort William and Port Arthur, and that the diversion of trade from its present channels of east and west to north and south must materially weaken the bonds between Eastern and Western Canada. The milling and transportation interests generally are opposed to the Agreement or express grave fear of its ultimate effect. Bankers also, while making no public statement recognize that the Agreement means a serious decline of interprovincial trade and a diversion of business from British to American markets and are apprehensive that capital in Great Britain will be disturbed by the revolutionary change in Canadian policy.

THE BRITISH PREFERENCE.

It is said freely that if Great Britain had reciprocated Canadian Preference no such sweeping agreement with Washington would have been entertained, but if there is regret, there is no anger in these expressions. It is vain to argue that the arrangement does not impair the British Preference or will not lessen the desire of Canadians for preferential treatment of their products in British markets. While Canada waited to have her offer reciprocated, Washington made proposals so attractive that they could not be refused, and it is obvious that the effects may be profound and far-reaching.

Finally, it cannot be too strongly stated that the action of Canada involves no conscious weakening of allegiance to Great Britain nor any dissatisfaction with British policy. The conviction of the Government is that the Agreement is in the immediate interest of the Dominion, and that an increase of Canadian prosperity will not impair the loyalty of the Canadian people to the Mother Country. We are acting for to-day perhaps without greatly considering the tendencies of our action, and undoubtedly with the support of a formidable body of public opinion.

CANADA'S SECOND THOUGHTS.

Toronto, Jan. 31.

Opinion is rising in unexpected volume and vigour against the Reciprocity Agreement. There is reason to think that there is uneasiness in the Cabinet over the revolutionary reversal of Canadian policy which the bargain involves. Business interests in all parts of the country are organizing to resist ratification. While the opposition laid probably not succeed, but at least there is likely to be delay until Washington pronounces finally on the Agreement.

There are two movements within the political parties. The Government Whips are exercising the utmost pressure to unite the party in suppot of the Agreement. There is equally strong pressure within and without the Conservative Party to induce the Opposition to oppose the whole arrangement. It seems unlikely that either party can be united, and it is still believed that the Parliamentary forces behind the Agreement are stronger than those against it.

FEARS OF MANUFACTURERS.

Manufacturers generally regard the Agreement with increasing apprehension and with some interests a condition almost of panic prevails. As the days pass, it is more clearly seen that the Agreement is almost equivalent to the commercial separation of the West from older Canada. The effect on Winnipeg, now the first grain market on the continent, must be very serious. Unquestionably a great stream of Western products will be diverted to St. Paul Minneapolis, Omaha, and Chicago, with an inevitable heavy return trade in American manufatures. This threatens the future of Winnepeg and equally of Port Arthur, Fort William, and Sault Ste. Marie. The reasons for constructing the Hudson Bay road would largely disappear and undoubtedly the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railways would be deprived of a great volume of profitable business. There would be less object in the construction of a Canadian Northern extension to the head of Lake Superior, and it is feared that the growth of Montreal and Toronto would suffer a serious check.

It has to be remembered that 80 per cent. of all the farm products of Canada, are sold within the country, and that the Agreement with Washington would immensely disturb this treat inter-provincial trade and settle much of the business in American channels. It is admitted that the Canadian salt industry would be practically destroyed and the canning and fruit industries seriously handicapped. It is understood that the Montreal Produce Association, representing very powerful interests, will appeal to the Government to delay ratification and to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the probable effects of the proposal. There is a similar movement in Toronto, and in all the commercial centres there is increasing hostility to the whole Agreement.

IMPERIAL RELATIONS.

Moreover, apart from all commercial considerations, the feeling deepens that Canadian nationality and our whole relationship to the Empire are endangered by the Agreement. Bankers fear also that the inflow of British capital may be checked, that we shall have a period of uncertainty and confusion pending the diversion of trade to new channels, and, as George Brown said of Confederation when he withdrew from the Coalition Government over a similar Agreement, that the whole will depend on legislation which may be repealed at any moment at the caprice of either party.

Altogether, while the Liberal Press vigorously supports the Agreement, hostile criticism becomes more formidable hourly, and at least an immense disturbance of old political relationships must result if the arrangement finally goes into effect.

MR. TAFT AND RECIPROCITY.

Washington, Jan. 30.

Speaking at the banquet given by the Ohio Society here to-night, President Taft recalled President McKinley's last utterances in favour of reciprocity at Buffalo the day before he was assassinated, adding:—

May we not hope that the change he advocated will soon find expression in our national policy towards our good neighbour on the north who came half way to meet us? May the fragrance of his memory lead those on whom lies the responsibility to incline their minds and hearts to this end?

The speaker declared that the confirmation of the Canadian agreement would be a fitting close to the controversies of a century and permanently establish the good feeling and commercial union of the kindred-peoples. "Our kinship, our common sympathies, and our similar moral and social ideas," the President concluded, "furnish the strongest reason for supporting the agreement."

AN EASY PASSAGE.

Ottawa, Feb. 3.

Unless something entirely unforeseen should happen, there is absolutely no doubt of the Government's ability to secure a substantial majority for the agreement. Even should the Opposition be able to agree to vote solidly against it (as they will not), and the Government have to face a few desertions, it would still have a majority. It is possible that there may be no division on the main resolution but that a vote may be taken on certain items to which exception is taken, such as fruit. This would give members from the fruit-growing districts an opportunity, irrespective of party obligations, to place their votes on record against "free fruit." The Western Conservatives are also likely to move that the 2 1 2 per cent. reduction of the duties on agricultural implements is not enough. Such a move would strengthen their position with the farmers, who approve of the general features of the agreement, but are not altogether satisfied as to this.

AMERICAN SATISFACTION.

Washington, Feb. 3.

In its discussion of reciprocity, the American Press is now turning its attention to the probable political effects of the closer trade relations between this country and Canada. With few exceptions the newspapers completely agree that if the Reciprocity Bill becomes law it will render for ever impossible the realisation of an All-British Customs Union. They quote with gratification the expression of opinion from Canada, emphasising the fact that the Dominion waited for thirteen years for the Mother-country to furnish a practical proof of its appreciation of the preferential tariff.

THE NASIK MURDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have just read a few pages of the book entitled "The Indian Unrest" published by Mr. Valentine Chirol and I find that the accounts given at page 59 of the murder of the late lamented Mr. Jackson is in some respects erroneous. The facts, as far as I remember, are briefly as under:—

It was Mr. Khopkar, District Dy. Collector, who was coming with Mr. Jackson to the theatre, and not I, who rushed in with Mr. Jolly and pinioned the murderer. I was a little further off in the theatre, but then directly rushed in, hit the assassin snatched from his hand held by M. Khopkar, the empty pistol and also removed from his coat-pocket a loaded pistol, some powder and sweets and a pencil-written paper detailing the causes which led him to commit the murder. It was Mr. (now Rao Bahadur) M. P. Toradmal, Dy. P. Superintendent, who sent information to the Railway Station. The success of the investigation and trial is due to the hearty co-operation between various brother officers. These then are the facts and I think all my brother officers ought to share the credit.—Yours, etc.,

S. A. PALSIKAR.

AN INVITATION TO INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Central Building of the University of London will witness this July (26th-29th) one of the most inspiring sights of history. Representative of all the races in the world will meet as equals and in council to discuss how prejudice may be removed and friendlier relations established between the Western nations and the other people of the earth. Never before has a meeting of the character taken place, and it is to be hoped that it will be only the first of a series of such gatherings. The First Universal Races Congress will be truly interracial; for India, China, Japan, Turkey, Persia, Egypt, and most other peoples, will be represented by writers of their own kith and kin. India occupies the place of honour, since Mr. Seal, the Principle of the Maharajah of Cooch Behar's College, will be the first speaker. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale is the writer of the paper on India; while the Right Hon'ble Ameer Ali, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, and other Indians, are members of the London Executive.

The Congress Committee issues herewith a hearty invitation to all friends of the cause of inter-racial friendship in India to make a very special effort to attend the Congress and convert it into an imposing demonstration in favour of good-will between East and West and East. The Committee hopes that the Coronation of the King and the festivities and exhibition connected therewith will act as an additional incentive to Indian friends, of the great cause to undertake the long journey. It feels sure that those who attend will carry away with them most precious memories and a new hope for the near future.

Full details concerning the Congress may be obtained from the Hon'ble G. K. Gokhale, Poona City, or from the undersigned, 63 South Hill Park, Hamstead, London.—Yours, etc.,

G. SPILLER, Hon. Organiser.

THE DOG PEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—For many years Bombay has been an asylum for ownerless dog that might multiply unchecked and spread disease and death among their own kind and also among the citizens. The Corporation is not yet civilised enough to see its duty with regard to this first and the police do not seem to be authorised to take the dogs effectively in hand. There is one remedy that has not yet been tried and the time has now come to try it. Let such of the citizens as feel aggrieved undertake the killing of the street dog by a very simple process. A piece of sponge fried in ghee and cut up into baits of about three quarters of an inch is dropped in places frequented by the dogs. The rubbish cart will do the rest. The warm weather will soon be on us and our nights will be disturbed by the howlers that have quite a municipal love of hearing their own voices and starting the other dogs in private houses. While our City grandfathers enjoy their discussions and sub-committees, every aggrieved citizen may kill the nearest street dogs. We shall then be able to take at our ease about a local Pasteur Institute and also about.—

POISON.

TO ELPHINSTONIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As Elphinstonians fill so many public positions in this Presidency I hope you will be able to find room for the following appeal. It is proposed to start a Society, to be called the Elphinstonian Society, amongst the old students of our College. Its chief objects will be to organize an annual dinner or social gathering, and to publish, and circulate to members, an annual report of the doings of the College and of its members past and present, together with a list of members of the Society. It is hoped by these means to keep old Elphinstonians more in touch with their College and with each other. There will be no annual subscription, merely an entrance fee of Rs. 15, once for all. These sums will be invested so as to carry on the Society. I would ask those Elphinstonians who are in sympathy with the movement to communicate their names and addresses to the undersigned. If a sufficient response is made the College will give an "At Home" to inaugurate the Society.—Yours, etc.,

O. P. MULLER,
Ag. Principal.

Elphinstone College, Feb. 16.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 4).

REVIVAL OF THE "CHIMNEY POT."

Less than two years ago we were told that the silk-hat, the hallmark of the ultra-respectable, the dandy and the City man was doomed. Alas, our rejoicing—for I think we all did rejoice—seems to be premature. Far from approaching—slowly but surely—its demise, the silk hat has taken an upward course and, if we are to believe the hatters, will soon be going strong again. "We supply hats during the year in tens of thousands", said one of the fraternity to me yesterday,—" and there is much more than local significance in the fact that last autumn we placed the biggest silk-hat order for spring delivery we have ever been responsible for." He said the demand had increased from 10 to 20 per cent. during 1910, but the increase was mainly confined to London. Still in hats, what London thought to-day, the provinces would think to-morrow. A noteworthy thing, too, is that it is not in lower priced hats that are increasing, but there is said to be a good and growing demand for "tiles" costing a guinea and a half. The frock-coat, too, is returning to favour and this "is only one of many signs that the limit of carelessness in male attire, with which the temporary eclipse of the silk hat may have been associated has at last been reached." So my hatter. Well, he may be correct, but certainly nowadays the visit of a top-hatted, frock-coated individual is generally associated with rates, or taxes, or bills or something else disagreeable and a silk hat is no longer a *sine qua non*. One other interesting thing he told me, that the average of sizes in hats of the better qualities is continually rising. "We make no attempts to draw conclusions in this delicate matter," he remarked, "but it has been clearly shewn that the high priced hats are the largest in size. Ever since I have been in the trade this has held good—the higher the price the larger the average size." The tendency generally is towards larger size. A "seven to-day is rather better for sale than a "6 3'4" was seven years ago.

THE FRANCO BRITISH RUGGER MATCH.

On January 2 the French Rugby XV beat Scotland at Colombes by 16 points to 15. I believe it has been unsafe to speak French in Scottish rugby circles since, and wondrous were the excuses put forward for their very surprising defeat. The most probable is that the celebration of New Year's Eve had been of a vivid and lengthy character, especially for footballers and told its tale on the playing field. Last Saturday the Frenchmen came to Twickenham full of the Gallic spirit of optimism and prepared to accept victory wiping out the last stains of Waterloo. Helas! they were disappointed, nay, crushed. For a time they played well and at the interval, but 8 points separated the teams. Then came the debacle. The English forwards assumed control of the game and try after try followed until 37 points had been filed up against the other partners of the entente cordiale. Still, the Frenchmen battled well and it must be put to the credit side of their account that three of their best players were absent. When it is remembered how long it took Wales to beat England, they have no need to be discouraged; especially as many people note quite a resemblance between the temperaments of the Welsh and French players. A little more science to temper their liveliness and audacity and the French match will be a serious item in the international tourney.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

Death of the Archbishop of Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Feb. 13.

To-day Bishop Vismara received a telegram, announcing the death of His Grace the Archbishop of Madras, and His Lordship immediately communicated the sad intelligence to the various local parishes, when the prolonged tolling of the Church bells indicated to the Catholic public the demise of a high ecclesiastical dignatary. The Most Reverend Joseph Colgan, D. D., was not unknown to the laity of the Hyderabad diocese, which is within the Archbishopric of Madras, as are those of Vizagapatam and Nagpur. His Grace it was who, assisted by Bishop Pozzi, of Krishnagar, and Bishop Pelvat, of Nagpur (the latter since deceased), consecrated, on the 23rd January, 1898, Dr. Peter Vigano, Bishop of Hyderabad, who, on his transfer from here as superior of the seminary for Foreign Missions at Lombardy (Milan), was, in 1909, succeeded by Dr. Denis Vismara, who was consecrated at Milan, Bishop of Hyderabad, by His Eminence Cardinal Farrari. The late Dr. Colgan's missionary labours in Southern India date back from the year 1844, and he has therefore served the Church in this Land of Regrets for fully 67 years which surpasses by 2 years the memorable reign of our beloved Queen Victoria Empress of India, and like Her Gracious Majesty, the departed Prelate has had the unique blessing of celebrating the Golden and Diamond Jubilee of his priestly mission. His Grace will now be succeeded by the Right Rev. John Aelan, D. D., who was appointed Co-adjutor "cum jure successionis" to the Archbishop of Madras in July 1902.

While on this topic I might add that the name of one of Bombay's Catholic Bishops is also closely associated with Hyderabad. In 1882, just a little over four years before the Proclamation of the Hierarchy of India, by Pope Leo XII, in His Holiness' Apostolic letter, "Humanae Salutis Auctor," the Right Reverend John Leo Meurin, S. J., D. D., then Bishop of Bombay, consecrated the Right Reverend Peter Caprotti, Bishop of Hyderabad. The latter died at Yercaud on the 2nd June, 1897, and a few years later the mortal remains of this eminent divine were exhumed, translated to Hyderabad, and re-interred in an aisle of St. Joseph's Cathedral at Chudderghaut, where, about three years ago, the remains of that saintly Priest, Father Malbarti, were interred alongside those of his old friend and collegue, Dr. Caprotti.

As your readers may know, prior to the appointment of the late Sir Vicar-ul-Oomra to the Premiership of Hyderabad, there used to be, in addition to the Muin-ul-Mahams or Assistant Ministers, for each Department of the State, Revenue Minister, which ceased to exist, until the advent, nine years ago, of Mr. Casson-Walker as Financial Secretary, when indications of the survival of the office began to be felt and five years later it became an accomplished fact by the appointment of Mr. Walker as Minister of the Financial Department. As already mentioned, Mr. Walker will shortly retire to take charge of his new portfolio as Director of H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways in London, and it is understood that his Highness has selected Nawab Muzuffer-ud-Dowla to replace him as Minister in the Finance Department, while the services of an experienced British Officer will be taken on loan to fill the office of Financial Secretary. At a surface estimate, the coming arrangement practically means the restoration of the old order, which will preserve the four Muin-ul-Mahamships for the nobles of the State.

Advice to Mothers:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

Are You Thin? Pale?

All run down, easily tired, nervous? And do not know what to take? Then go direct to your doctor. Ask his opinion of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It contains no alcohol, no stimulation, and is a blood purifier, a nerve tonic, a strong alterative, an aid to digestion. Ask your doctor about Ayer's non-alcoholic Sarsaparilla as a strong tonic for the weak.

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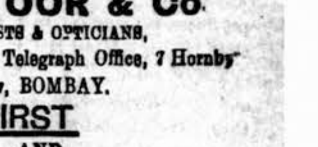

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A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those wish to convince, are requested to come and inspect them.

Surgery can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, lion, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find restor happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 8 inches in the body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralyses, acute or chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 5 days' treatment.

SPERMATORHEA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid and Mellitus—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantiasis Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 13-8.
For Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.
For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.
For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days. Rs. 6-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 6-8.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.
For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

Up-country orders are promptly executed by value payable post. Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointmen for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 10.

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate eye and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or water for 15 days, Rs. 4-8 5-8.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGE, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhoea, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8 5-8.

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, at Banares Motiwala's Chawl, near Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT ON HIS TOUR.

The Future in South Africa.

The Duke of Connaught visited the Guildhall on January 30, to receive an Address from the City Corporation on his return from South Africa. His Royal Highness was afterwards entertained at luncheon, and delivered an interesting speech on his tour and the future in South Africa. He was accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Princess Patricia of Connaught, Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, and the Duke of Argyll.

Beautiful weather favoured the drive of the Royal party to the Guildhall.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who had often before received the hospitality of the Guildhall, were greeted with great heartiness, and the Duke's speech on his South African tour elicited frequent bursts of cheering.

In the course of his reply to the toast proposed by the Lord Mayor at the luncheon, the Duke of Connaught said :—

We arrived in South Africa on October 31, and enjoyed, with all sorts and conditions of men, over four weeks of the most delightful hospitality, unaffected by any untoward incident whatever. I am proud to feel that the Duchess, my daughter, and I made friends and cemented friendships already made wherever we went; and I can say with confidence that we have formed close ties with South Africa and South Africans which will last as long as we live. At Cape Town, Bloemfontein, Potchefstroom, Pretoria, Johannesburg, Maritzburg, and Durban it was ever the same—gorgeous decorations, dense crowds, and the heartiest of welcomes from every class of the community. I say deliberately "every class," because British and Dutch knew no distinction with me, and I recognize none with them. In union they are at one with us, and through union they are ours, in the great co-partnership of the Empire. I do earnestly trust that any talk of "Dutch and English" will be no more; and that the unhappy word "racialism" will be altogether eradicated from the vocabulary. (Cheers.) Even more touching in some senses than the great receptions were the scenes at the numberless little wayside stations at which we halted for a moment. In the stations, gaily dressed with bunting, with the farmers and their wives and children who rode long distances to see us, with the miners from their work, and by all the inhabitants we were welcomed and cheered day by day, and even night by night, as we moved from place to place. And the natives were not backward either. They were always there in solid phalanx, giving their royal salute to the representative of their King, and in many cases singing our National Anthem in their deep-toned voices. (Cheers.)

Before I refer more particularly to my impression of the great celebrations in Cape Town, I am sure you will expect me to say something about Rhodesia. I went to that great territory with an open mind, and I left it a confirmed Rhodesian. I cannot dilate upon the glories of the Victoria Falls, nor upon the deep impression left upon our minds by the wild scenery of the Matoppos, where the Great White Chief rests in sleep. I will adopt a phrase similar to that of my friend the Prime Minister, and say, "Go and see," and you will not be disappointed. (Laughter and cheers.) Rhodesia is a wonderful and healthy country, the home in time to come of numberless sons and daughters of our race, rich in beauty and resources, and even in these days of its childhood a credit to those responsible for its nurture and upbringing.

THE UNION PARLIAMENT.

My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I hope I have not wearied you by giving this sketch of my impressions of our tour, for I have still something to say of the primary duty imposed upon me, namely, that of opening, in the name of his Majesty, the first Parliament of the Union of South Africa. I cannot do better, my Lord Mayor, than adapt and adopt the words used in this hall by King George himself when he referred to his feelings on a similar historic occasion. The King said, "Australia saw the consummation of the great mission which was the more immediate object of our journey, and you can imagine the feelings of pride with which I presided over the inauguration of the first representative Assembly of the new-born Australian Commonwealth in whose hands are placed the destinies of that great continent." I enjoyed to the full the same sensation of pride and pleasure when I read his Majesty's gracious Message to the Parliament of United South Africa, and I am sure you will pardon me when I express the conviction that the achievement of political and social regeneration marked by that ceremony will be recognized in time to come as unparalleled in the history of the civilized world. (Cheers.) He would be cold and dull indeed who saw unmoved the men gathered round that Throne, men who had so lately known the horrors of war, with its attendant miseries of blood and tears, of ruin and devastation, all now bent on giving earnest effect to the great political Union they had made, and joining in prayer to Almighty God to set His seal upon their work.

My Lord Mayor, ladies, and gentlemen, we enjoyed at the same opening ceremony an additional pleasure, for my friend General Botha had, with true Imperial spirit, invited distinguished guests from the sister Dominions to do honour to the great occasion. You will note, I feel sure, the amazing change that a few short years have brought to bear upon the representative character of the self-governing Dominions, now no longer a number of important and widely-scattered States, but four great nations—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa—prepared to discuss in a few months at the Imperial Conference through four Prime Ministers with our own Prime Minister the pressing problems of the British Empire. The march of events has been wonderful, indeed. Let us think of South Africa of the past, of the sad pages of her history, and then of her present of her appearance in conference as one of the sister States, and of the great duty she has imposed upon herself of playing a noble and righteous part in moulding the policy of the Empire in time to come.

Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle-flags were furl'd.
In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world.

PROBLEMS OF THE FUTURE.

My Lord Mayor, ladies, and gentlemen, I do not ask you to believe that the opening of the Union Parliament is in any sense synonymous with the appearance of a South African millennium. There will be fierce political controversies, and in all probability political mistakes. There are such things in other parts of the British Empire (laughter), and in these matters it is difficult to grant the monopoly of blame to any particular political party. After all, such controversies are the natural outcome of full responsible government, and must be expected; but I am convinced that it is the steadfast intention of South Africans to see that their free government is not abused and that union is made, through the agency of their public men, a great and permanent success. Then, also, the prospect is not too easy for the South African Government itself. There is an enormous machine to put into good running order, and the task requires a range of experience and a wide knowledge of administration hard to find in any country. There are also highly difficult questions to face, such as the financial relations between the Union and the old Colonies, the demands of local and Imperial defence, and yet another question which will always tax the resources of statecraft—I mean that relating to the future of the native races. This last was always present, I know, to the mind of Lord Selborne, as it is also a matter of earnest anxiety to my friend the Governor-General. I am confident, however, that in these and similar matters wise statesmanship will find fair solutions, for I observed with great pleasure an evident disposition to smooth over difficulties and not to keep controversies alive wantonly or for their own sake. There was, as it appeared to me, an evident desire to meet political questions in a spirit of compromise, and it is because this spirit is in evidence that you will see, unless I am much mistaken, an early adjustment of such vexed matters as South African education and the conditions affecting the local Indian population.

I feel that South Africa will not think it arrogant on my part if I treat the high compliment paid to me as a hearty and earnest message of goodwill to the Union itself. (Cheers.)

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It remove all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

Insist on
LEMCO.

Within the British Empire never ask for Liebig's Extract—inferior meat extracts are sometimes sold as Liebig. The only Beef Extract ever prepared under the personal direction of Baron J. v. Liebig and still prepared under the system of scientific inspection laid down by him, is the Liebig Company's Extract of Beef, every jar of which is labelled "Lemco."

Only pure, fresh, highly concentrated Beef in Lemco—no flavouring—no preservatives. The purity of every ounce guaranteed by independent analyses. No other Beef Extract has its strength and flavour—no other goes so far. Invaluable in Kitchen and Sick-room.

LEMCO, 4 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

Lemco

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, 1st February.

The Reverend Edward Robert Bredin, BA, has this day been appointed Chaplain in His Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Major John Ernest Crowther is placed on the Retired List, at his own request under the provisions of Order in Council of 29th November, 1881. Dated 1st February.

Royal Marine Forces.

The undermentioned Retired Officer is appointed to the Reserve of Officers in the rank last held by him whilst on the Active List:—

Major John Ernest Crowther, Royal Marine Light Infantry. Dated 1st February.

War Office 3rd February.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while employed as Directors at the Military College of the Commonwealth of Australia. Dated 20th January ; Charles W Gwynn, CMG, DSO, Royal Engineers, and to be a General Staff Officer. 2nd grade ; Ewen G Sinclair-Maclagan. DSO, Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment); Major Henry W Gordon, Royal Engineers, a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office, is advanced to the 2nd grade, vice Major L D Fraser, Royal Artillery, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 28th January ; Brevet Major Wilfred A White, The Connaught Rangers, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, vice Major A A McHardy; DSO, Royal Artillery, a student at the Staff College, Dated 23rd January ; Brevet Major Arther H H Wilson, The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), to be a Brigade Major, vice Major A Blair, DSO, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 26th January ; Captain Hugh W Smith, DSO, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), to be an Adjutant. Officer Training Corps (attached to the General Staff), vice Captain R O'H Livesay, DSO, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), a student at the Staff College Dated 22nd January ; Captain Eric H G Leggett, Royal Artillery, to be a Staff Captain for Artillery. vice Captain F A Buzzard, a student at the Staff College Dated 22nd January ; Captain Percy R C Commings, The South Staffordshire Regiment. to be a Garrison Adjutant (graded as Staff Captain), vice Captain J H D Costeker, D S O, The Ropal Warwickshire Regiment a student at the Staff College Dated 22nd January ; Captain Walter V Nugent, Royal Artillery, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office, vice Captain L C Jackson. C M G, Royal Engineers, a student at the Staff College. Dated 22nd January ; Captain the Honourable Anthony M Henley, 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office. vice Major H W Gordon Royal Engineers, advanced to the 2nd grade, Dated 28th January ; Captain Frederic G Howard, Royal Engineers, to be Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to General Sir H M L Rundle, K C D, K C M G, D S O, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Malta, vice Lieutenant-Colonel R W R Barnes, D S O, who has vacated that appointment on promotion Dated 4th February; Lieutenant Lyster, R E W Taylor Royal Artillery, to be Aide-de-camp to Sir F H May, K C M G, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Fiji Islands and High Commissioner and Consul General for the Western Pacific Dated 21st January.

Captain Robert S Follett The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), to be an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice Captain V T Bailey The King's (Liverpool Regiment), whose tenure of that appointment has expired Dated 22nd January.

Cavalry.

1st Life Guards, Captain George Sullivan Clifford Hayes, from the Royal Army Medical Corps, to be Surgeon Captain Dated 4th February.

4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, Captain Brownlow H H Mathew-Lannowe is seconded for service on the staff Dated 12th January.

Supernumerary Captain Horace S. Sewell is restored to the establishment Dated 12th January.

Establishments,

Cavalry School, Lieutenant-Colonel John Vaughan, D S O, from the 10th Prince of Wales's Own Royal Hussars, to be Commandant, vice Colonel W H Birkbeck, C B, C M G, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Dated 30th January.

Lieutenant Geoffry F H Brooke, 16th The Queen's Lancers, to be an Assistant Instructor, vice Captain A B Lawson, 11th Prince Albert's Own Hussars, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 25th January.

School of Instruction for Mounted Infantry, Brevet Colonel William R Marshall. The Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, to be Assistant Commandant, vice Major G L B du Maurier, D S O, The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regiment, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 25th January.

7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards, Second Lieutenant Richard Carrol Ansdell, from Unattached List Territorial Force (University candidate), to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 4th February.

Reginald Geoffrey Roberts to be Second Lieutenant (on probation). Dated 4th February.

7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, Lieutenant Philip L E Walker is seconded for special extra-regimental employment. Dated 19th January.

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, Lieutenant Frederick Hesketh is removed from the service for absence without leave. Dated 12th December.

10 (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars, Major Reginald W R Barnes, D S O, from the 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice J Vaughan, D S O, appointed Commandant of the Cavalry School. Dated 4th February.

14th King's Hussars, The following is substituted for the notification which appeared in the 'Gazette' of 27th January:—Captain Silvester R Wybrants is seconded for the service as an Adjutant of Yeomanry. Dated 9th January.

17th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers, Captain Edward G Thompson to be Major Dated 30th January. Second Lieutenant Henry Clements-Finnerty, from Unattached List Territorial Force University candidate, to be Second Lieutenant Dated 3rd September, 1910 and to take precedence next below E B Egerton, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to 4th February.

19th Queen Alexandra's Own Royal Hussars, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants from Unattached List Territorial Force University candidates, to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 3rd September 1910, to take precedence next below G Osborne, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to 4th February:—John Clement Wolstan Francis. Hubert John Bigge.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Major District Officer Thomas Lacey is placed on retired pay Dated 21st January.

Captain District Officer Thomas Munro to be Major District Officers Dated 31st January.

Supernumerary Captain District Officer William J Beardsley is restored to the establishment Dated 31st January.

Captain District Officer William J Beardsley retires on retired pay Dated 4th February.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Lieutenant John C Walford to be Adjutant Dated 2nd January.

The undermentioned University candidates to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 23rd December, 1910, and to take precedence next below K B. Harbord, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to 4th February, Lieutenant William Henry Jelfe Thornton, from 20th County of London Battery Royal Field Artillery, Territorial Force, Second Lieutenants from Unattached List Territorial Forse:—Edwin James Tilleard Housdon, Charles Fennett Spence.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Captain and Brevet-Major Edward H M Leggets, D S O, retires on retired pay Dated 4th February.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants (on probation). to be Second Lieutenants Dated 1st February, Lord Claud Nigel Hamilton, Lord George Wellesley, Lionel Gerard Ames.

Second Lieutenant Robert Orlando Rodolph Kenyon-Slaney, from Shropshire Yeomanry, to be Second Lieutenant on probation. Dated 4th February.

Coldstream Guards Second Lieutenant Thomas Lancelot Constable Curtis from Nottinghamshire Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry (University candidate) to be Second Lieutenant Dated 3rd September 1910, and to take precedence next below G R F Rowley, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to 4th February.

The undermentioned to be Second Lieutenants on probation Dated 4th February Laurence Stanley Parke Henry Archibald Cubitt.

Scots Guards Lieutenant Cecil F Q Hamilton to be Regimental Adjutant Dated 3rd February Second Lieutenant Richard Christopher Brooke, from Cheshire Earl of Chesters Yeomanry University candidate, to be Second Lieutenant Dated 3rd September, and to take precedence next below Sir I Colquhoun Bart, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to 4th February.

Geoffrey Archibald Loyd to be Second Lieutenant on probation Dated 4th February.

Irish Guards. Second Lieutenant on probation Eric John Fletcher Gough to be Second Lieutenant Dated 1st February.

Infantry.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regiment, The following is substituted for the notification which appeared in the 'Gazette' of the 13th January. Supernumerary Lieutenant Charles E H Harding is restored to the establishment Dated 22nd October

The Norfolk Regiment, Supernumarary Captain Percy V P Stone is restored to the establishment. Dated 23rd January.

The South Staffordshire Regiment, Captain Percy R C Commings is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 22nd January.

The Essex Regiment, Captain Arthur V Clutterbuck is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Indian Volunteers Dated 4th January.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Rolant W Thompson, D S O, retires on retired pay Dated 4th February.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), Quartermaster and Honorary Captain James Lee, retires on retired pay Dated 4th February.

Quartermaster Sergeant Edgar Henry Amor to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Dated 4th February.

Second Lieutenant Robert Henry Growse, from Unattached List Territorial Force.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets from the Royal Military College to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 4th February.

Cavalry.—2nd Dragoon Guards Queen's Bays, Algernon Joseph Rutherford Lamb. Claude Henry Bushell. 1st Royal Dragoons, Henry Micklam Presscott Hewett. Cyril George William Swire. 3rd King's Own Hussars, Anthony Harley Mark Bell. 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, Michael Falcon Dudgeon. Reginald Gordon Ward Rimington. 7th Queen's Own Hussars, Gabriel Charles Alan Breitmeyer. 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars, Basil Charles King. 13th Hussars, John Walter Taylor. 19th Queen Alexandra's Own Royal Hussars, Edgar Kynnersley Jenkins. 20th Hussars, Geoffrey Walter Ingilby Bairstow. 21st Empress of India's Lancers, James Alexander Purdey.

Foot Guards.—Grenadier Guards, The Honourable Wilfred Russell Bailey. Robert Wolrige-Gordon Coldstream Guards, John Charles Wynne Finch. Scots Guards, Reginald Nigel Gipps.

The Army Service Corps. Arthur De Brisay Jenkins. John Busoby Stubbs. Duncan Collision Willey Thomas, and Ernest Vernon Howell.

Army Medical Service.—Royal Army Medical Corps, The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels are placed on retired pay:—James M Reid, M D Dated 29th January. Charles W S Magrath, M D, Dated 2nd February. Louis W Swabey. Dated 3rd February. Lieutenant-Colonel John B W Buchanan, M B, retires on retired pay. Dated 4th February.

Major James W Jennings, D S O, is placed on retired pay. Dated 31st January.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss May Russell, R R C, Matron, is placed on retired pay. Dated 1st February.

Miss Janet E Dods, Sister, to be Matron Dated 1st February.

Miss Nellie R McNeil. Staff Nurse, resigns her appointment Dated 4th February.

The undermentioned Staff Nurses are confirmed in their appointments, their periods of provisional service having expired:—Miss Jane L Blakely. Miss Gertrude D Morris.

Army Ordnance Department.

The undermentioned Captains, Ordnance Officers, 3rd Class, are retained for permanent service, removed from their regiments, and granted the rank of Major.

Thomas W. S. Kent, The Northamptonshire Regiment.

Eustace L. H. James, The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).

Captain Jasper Baker, Royal Marine Light Infantry, Ordnance Officer 4th Class, is retainad for permanent service and removed from his regiment (under the provisions of Articles 372 and 373 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909). Dated 29th January.

Army Pay Department.

Colonel Francis G. Hamely, C. M. G. Chief Paymaster, is placed on retired pay. Dated 1st February.

Lieutenant Colonel Sir John E. S. Maclure, Bart, Staff Paymaster, to be Chief Paymaster with the rank of Colonel. Dated 1st February.

The undermentioned Captains and Paymasters to be Staff Paymasters, with the rank of Major:—Thomas G. C. Bliss. Dated 12th January, Alexander A. L. Collard. Dated 25th January, Major Arthur St. C. Holbrook, Paymaster, to be Staff Paymaster. Dated 1st February, Captain Robert A. Haviland, Paymaster, to be Major. Dated 3rd Febuary, Staff Sergeant Major John Booth, from the Army Pay Corps, to be Assistant Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Dated 4th February.

Army Schools.

Inspector of Army Schools and Honorary Captain Robert G. Cooke is placed on retired pay. Dated 31st January.

Memoranda.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert S F Henderson, M B, Royal Army Medical Corps, to be a Honorary Physician to the King, and is granted the brevet rank of Colonel, vice Surgeon Major General J Sinclair, M D, deceased. Dated 22nd November.

The undermentioned Lieutenant Colonels to be Brevet Colonels:—Francis R Loveband, West India Regiment Dated 2nd February.

Norman S Ogilvie, Indian Ordnance Department Dated 4th February.

Lieutenant-Colonel George M Harper, D S O on vacating the appointment of General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, Staff College, is placed on the Half-pay List Dated 1st January.

Major Arthur J Woodroffe, Royal Engineers, is granted the temporary rank of Lieutentant Colonel while employed with the Peru-Bolivia Delimitation Commission. Dated 19th January.

DEATH OF SIR E. GREY'S BROTHER.

The "African World" has received the following telegram from Nairobi, dated Jan. 31 :—"Regret to report that Mr. Grey, brother of Sir Edward, Foreign Secretary, was severely mauled by lion near Athi River last Sunday. Party including Sir Alfred Pease was stalking lions. Grey rashly galloped forward and fired. Bigger lion chased, seizing him, worrying him like a rat. Ultimately victim was rescued, but with utmost difficulty. Grey progressing favourably.

Mr. Grey has since died.

WALKING SKELETONS.

How Sufferers from Wasting Diseases May Regain their Health

There is no conditions more dispiriting or disquieting to the family circle than that when, for no apparent reason, his food ceases to nourish one of its members, who begins to lose weight with more or less rapidity.

This wasting is particularly prone to cause alarm when it attacks children, as it is often accompanied with diarrhœa. Whether the sufferer be young or of adult age, however, not only can this pernicious wasting be stopped, but the weight may also be restored by the world's greatest revitalising and reconstituent preparation—Sanatogen.

What it is capable of doing in these cases is vividly shown by a case quoted in "Public Health," September, 1906. A girl, aged 10, after Typhoid Fever remained, to quote the writer, "in a state of really pitiable debility. At the end of the fourth week of convalescence she could only walk a few yards by the aid of holding on to furniture. I determined to give Sanatogen a trial. The change in her condition at the end of a fortnight was truly wonderful. Appetite was improved, diarrhœa had completely stopped, the cheeks were rosy and beginning to fill out, her weight had increased by 1 lb. 10 oz., and she was able to walk the whole length of a long ward without any assistance. I kept her on the treatment another fortnight and was then able to send her home a bonny, well-nourished child."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaar.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

TRAVELLING TOQUES OF WHITE KID.

Swallow flights, writes a home correspondent, are the order of the day just now. Most people are either en voyage, going or coming, and when such is the case one realises how blank is the wardrobe which is innocent of the tailor-made costume. What with the one-piece frock which is so picturesquely youthful in appearance and the long velvet or fur coat, we have rather neglected the tailor-made suit and the revenge for this omission is swift and sudden when one begins to contemplate a long train journey and continual migrations from one place to another in search of health or pleasure.

THE TRAVELLER'S ORDEAL.

The one-piece frock is not a good traveller. As a matter of fact, these little gowns of rien du tout are ruined by ten or twelve hours in the railway compartment, and in one would look well at the journey's end, when the trying time of facing well-dressed after dinner crowds in the lounge of the hotel has to be undergone, there is nothing so satisfactory as the classic tailor-made of serge in some practical colour, over which the many-pocketed travelling-coat of cloth or frieze can easily be slipped without detriment to it. Travelling south, the long seal-kin coat is out of the question, although there are numbers of women who cherish the idea that it provides all they require for the train. The fur is raised by being sat upon in a heated railway carriage for long, and in any case it is too warm for the purpose. Women are apt to forget how much of the beauty of their furs is destroyed by exposure to heat, both sun and rain being inimical to stoles and coats.

THE IDEAL HAT.

The ideal hat is the small one, but, of course, this need not be dowdy, and curiously enough the Parisiennes are choosing the by no means practical white for their travelling toques, white grebe mounted on white or pale grey velvet being the favourite. There are other varieties of the scheme, such as white felt surrounded by a band of white fox, while in another case a soft white shape, draped and trimmed with white kid is chosen as the basis of the scheme. The latter—namely white kid—is a good and practical choice, as it can be easily bleaned after exposure to dust and dirt, and provided due attention is paid to it there is no reason why it should appear travel-soiled.

FASHIONS IN VEILS.

The lace veil still finds favour. In black there is always a very fine mesh, either a delicate design not sufficiently heavy to hide the features or the delicacy of a good complexion. When carried out in white a heavier mesh and pattern is chosen, and for those who are past their youth it completely conceals the ravages of time, which is useful if the wearer is feeling tired and warm, and "not at her best." For special occasions in Paris there is still the coloured veil, and this is looked upon as being very useful to introduce a little variety into the toilette. In some cases a bright green is chosen as well as a strong blue, both of which colours are specially designed for the brunette, being rather unbecoming to a veritable blonde. They are, however, rather difficult to adjust with the wide-brimmed hats, and many women adopt the expedient of cutting them into shape by means of a gentle curve in the bias of the web. Only the more expensive kinds lend themselves to this treatment, and 20s. a yard is actually the price that not a few women see fit to expend upon them.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY MAJOR THE HON'BLE SIR H. E. E. PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.
Bombay, 18th February.

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday next Riding School for all members at 7-15 a m.

Dress—Mufti.

2. Commanding Officer's Parade on Wednesday next the 22nd instant at Santa Cruz Rendezvous on the flats near the Corps Standing Camp at 7-15 a m punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Swords, Carbines and Bandoliers.

Lieut., F. W. WILSON,
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 18th February.

143. Musketry—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar are available for Class Firing as follows :—
Sunday 19th—All Parts Any Coy
Monday 20th—Parts I and II Any Coy
Tuesday 21st—At the disposal of O C " D " Coy for Telegraph Officers Shield Competition
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

144. Parades.—Parades will be held on the Oval on Mondays and Thursdays at 6-30 p.m. until further orders for Recruits, Reservists and members requiring parades for efficiency and also at Head-Quarters on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

Mr. Rea, Superintendent, Archæological Department, is engaged in Ramathirtham Vizagapatam District, in connection with the excavation of some pre-historic sites, and his office Manager, Mr. P. V. Jagadisa Iyer, is examining such sites in the southern districts of Tanjore and Ramnad.

The Economy of "Paisley Flour"
is so great that 2 oz. is sufficient to raise a pound of ordinary flour. And do you know that when "Paisley Flour" is used, cake making at home is really very little trouble. Also you know that all the ingredients are clean and sound when you bake at home.
"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)
Made by Brown & Polson, and sold in tins containing useful recipes.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEB. 17.

Light snowfall has continued in Kashmir, and Sibsagar reports a quarter of an inch of rain. The weather slightly unsettled in North-West India generally. The forecast shows no precipitation of importance.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 17TH FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 17th February, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the north Punjab and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature continues in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature continues higher than usual ; night temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana. Skies are moderately clouded in Upper Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal in Sind and in defect in Rajputana. Maximum temperature is in excess except at Karachi; the minimum is higher than usual in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in West Central India and the southern half of the division and lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average in West Central India, south Gujarat and the adjacent parts of Kathiawar, and in excess over the rest of the division. Day temperature is higher than usual in Gujarat and West Central India ; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division; the minimum is in defect at most stations in the southern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air and day temperaure are equal to the average. Night temperature is in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is normal ; the minimum is in slight defect in the southern half of the division.

General Remarks.—There has been an increase of cloud in north-west India, where weather remains unsettled. No precipitation of importance has been reported.

A few light showers may possibly occur in the extreme north.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 17th February, was 29·979 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 5 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct in from these given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Feb. 17.

The P and O Co's steamer "Salsette," Commander H. G. H. Lewellin, arrived in harbour yesterday with the English mails of the 3rd instant, brought the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Gray-Collier, Mr. C. B. Mrs. and infant	Tronsdell, Mr. J. C.
	Storrar, Mr. T. M.
Peel, Mrs.	Moskvitz, Miss
Smith, Miss C. L.	Thompson, Mr. B. N.
Bomford, Miss	Bronzestein, Mrs.
Rogers, Mr. W.	Darlington, Mr. C. R.
Morton, Miss V. A.	Mrs. Hird's ayah
Moore, Miss Y.	

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Gray-Collier, Mrs. C. B. Mrs. and infant	Sheard, Mr.
	Ahmed, Mr. S. M.
Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. P. R.	Wells, Miss A. J.
	Fairbank, Miss M. D.
Marsh, Capt. R. H.	Glasgow, Capt. A. W. R.
Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. K.	Mallinson, Mr. R.
	Tedman, Mr. C.
Shuttleworth, Capt. B. W.	Morse, Rev. S. R.
	Ram, Mr. S.
Lennard, Mr. J. P. and Mrs. T. J.	Osborne, Miss
	Von Gubatta, Mr. A.
Donovan, Capt S. J.	Clarke, Miss
Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. S.	Betts, Mr. B. T.
	Black, Mr. R. M.
Vere, Mr. P. H.	Hird, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. and 2 infants
Morris, Mr. C.	
French, Maj. and Mrs. W. C., infant, child and nurse	Graham, Mr. E. C.
	Scott-Brown, Mr. E. G.
	Briscoe, Miss T.
Tregear, Maj. F. C.	Landon, Mr. W. H. P.
Gough, Mr. C,	Holland, Mr. H. N.
Brooks, Mr. A.	O'Reilly, Maj. Gen.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Tancred, Bt. Maj. Sir T. S.	Riley, Mr. H.

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.—French, Mr. and Mrs. V. C.

ADEN TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Hird's ayah

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Torrie, Capt. T. G. L.	Grayburn, Mr. and Mrs. L. M.
Lalvani, Mr. J. L.	
Hodgkins, Mrs. J. R. and infant	Mitchell, Mr. J.
	Bancher, Mr. A. J.

Per s s "Koerber," Feb. 17.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Koerber" from Trieste and intermediate ports yesterday morning :—

Anderson, Mrs.	Flor, Mr. and Mrs.
Azyoray, Mr.	Dickson, Capt. W. H.
Ahmed, Mr.	Gange, Miss.
Atchinson, Mr.	Gandhi, Mr. C. K.
Abdulhusein, Mr.	Gerkens, Mr.
Bittmann, Mr. and Mrs. J.	Jenning, Miss.
	Lewis, Revd.
Boulton, Major H.	Mackie, Lt.
Bushvell, Mr. and Mrs. and Infant.	Morgan, Miss
	Michael, Mr.
Canon, Revd.	Nixon, Mrs.
Cnnningham, Major P. H.	Oke, Miss.
	Porteous, Mr. A. L.
Dastoor, Mr.	Bolacek, Mrs.
	Smallmann, Mr. and Mrs

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Umvolosi," Feb. 18.

The Natal Line s. s. "Umvolosi," will sail from Q shed, Prince's Dock, at noon to-day, with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the ship at 11-30 a. m. sharp :—

Anderson, Lt. D. U. F.	Dick, Mrs.
Browne, Lt. R. C.	Dunnidgham, Miss.
Browne, Mrs., nurse and infant.	Gorham, Capt. A.
	Isherwood, Mr. J.
Blackman, Mr. S.	Montgomery, Col. C.A.S.
Campbell, Lt. D. D. M.	Naylon, Miss.
Campbell, Mr.	Naylon, Master.
Cooke, Mr.	Pocock, Mrs.
Chanter, Capt.	Peake, Lt. R S.
Chanter, Mrs. and 2 children.	Stokes, Capt. R. G.
	Travers, Mr. J.
Cassen, Mr. W. F. S.	Travers, Miss.
Cheeke, Lt. A. A. M.	Torpy, Mrs. and infant.
Dick, Capt. J.	Wilson, Lt. D. G.

The following is the result of the crushing at the Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mines in January :—874 ozs. gold from 3,100 tons quartz crushed and 330 ozs. gold from 5,100 tons of tailings cyanided.

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION

Pain arising from Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Chronic Bronchitis, Sprains, Backache, Bruises, Slight Cuts, Cramp, and Soreness of the Limbs after exercise, is best treated by using ELLIMAN'S according to the information given in the Elliman R.E.P. booklet 96 pages, (illustrated) which is placed inside cartons with all bottles of Elliman's price 1/1½, 2/9 & 4/-. The R.E.P. booklet also contains other information of such practical value as to cause it to be in demand for First Aid and other purposes; also for its recipes in respect of Sick Room requisites. Elliman's added to the Bath is beneficial.

Animals

Ailments may in many instances be relieved or cured by following the instructions (illustrated) given in the Elliman E. F. A. Booklet 64 pages, found enclosed in the wrappers of all bottles of ELLIMAN'S price 1/-, 2/- & 3/6.

Elliman, Sons&Co., Slough, England.

ROYAL for ANIMALS
See the Elliman E.F.A. Booklet
UNIVERSAL for HUMAN USE
See the Elliman R.E.P. Booklet
found enclosed with bottles of ELLIMAN'S
THE NAME IS ELLIMAN

ASK FOR
Shem-el-Nessim
An Inspiration in Perfume
(of all Chemists & Perfumers)
J. GROSSMITH & SON LONDON

DIVINE SERVICE.

Sexagesima Sunday, 19th February.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas' the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. C. M. Barham, Acting Archdeacon and Rev. W. A. Sawtell. 7 a.m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m., Matins ; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion.—Choral—Smart in F. Hymns 37, 162, 315, and 22 ; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service ; 6-30 p m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Harwood in A. Hymns 163, 242 and 38. Collections for Society for propagation of the Gospel. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. ; on Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill, Clergy: The Venerable Archdeacon of Bombay. 8 a.m. Matins ; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy : Rev. W. J. Kenelly, Senior Chaplain and Rev. J. B. Glass. —8 a. m., Matins and Litany ; 8-45 a.m., Holy Communion ; 5-15 p m. Sunday School and Bible Classes ; 6-30 p m. Evensong and Sermon. Tuesday, Holy Communion 7 a.m. Friday, (St. Matthias) Holy Communion 8 a.m.

St. John's Church, Colaba.—Clergy : Rev. W. F.M. Hamerton. 8 a.m., Holy Eucharist (Choral); 11 a.m., Parade Service (and, Royal Warwickshire Regt) ; 5-30 p.m., Sunday School ; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Week days:—8 a.m., Holy Eucharist, Thursday. Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena on Thursday, 6 30 p.m.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy : Rev Cannon Heywood ; Rev. J. H Robinson; Rev. T Sharpley and Rev. D. L. Joshi. 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for the Z. B. M. M. Building Fund.

St. Paul, Kamatipura, Foras Road.—Clergy : Rev.; J. W. Kamble and P. J. E. Dimeshky. 7-30 a.m. Matins (Urdu); 8 a.m. Holy Communion (Urdu), 9-30 a.m., Holy Communion, English and Tamil alternately ; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Urdu).

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. Eykyn.—8 a.m. Holy Communion ; 8-45 a.m., Matins ; 5-15 p m. Sunday School and Bible Classes ; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. J. Andrew Smith.

St. Nicholas', Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion ; 7 p.m., Evening Prayer. Week days.—Daily Prayer, 9-45 a.m. and 10 p.m. (Concert nights, 11 p.m.)

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy : Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a.m., Matins. 8-30 a. m., Holy Eucharist ; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to St. Peter). —Clergy : Rev. Father Moore ; Rev. Jivan Londhe, 6-30 a. m. (English) ; 7-30 a. m. (Marathi) ; 9 a.m. (Gujerathi); 4 p.m. (Canarese), 6-30 p.m. (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul),—Served by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately ; 5-20 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy : Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Langmore and Chard. 6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist ; 10-30 a. m. Children's Service. 6-30 p.m., Choral Evensong. Sermon by Father Langmore. Alms for Church Expenses.

S. Stephen's Church, Bandra.—11-15 a. m, Matins and Sermon. Preacher : Rev. J. Andrew Smith, A. C. S. Chaplain of Parel.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi.—Vicar : Rev. Dr. B De Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses ; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m. ; 7 a.m. ; 8 a.m. ; 9 a.m. ; 6-30 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Colaba.—Sunday, 8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6 30 p.m. Service of Benediction.

St. Ann's Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar : Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-80 a.m. ; 8-30 a.m. ; 6-30 p.m.

The Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. M. X. Gomes, 7 and 9 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service. 7 and 7-30 a.m. Masses on week days.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar : L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass, 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m. Benediction, 6 p.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy : Rev P. B. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes. 6 a.m., Mass 8 a.m., High Mass : 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar Rev. Thomas Henriques. 6-45 and 8 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. Bernard Mendonca. Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar : Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street, Fort.—Chaplain : Rev. J. Cameron. 11 a.m. Joint Morning Service ; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School ; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Psalm 96. Hymns, 298, 144, 618.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Minister: Rev. J. N. Farquhar. 11 a m. Service at Parel, Rev. A. S. Crichton ; 11 a m.. United Service (St. Andrew's Church) ; 5 p.m. Sunday School ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. R. B. Douglas. Hymns—441, 438, 158 ; Psalm 67. Special collection for Foreign Mission.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church (in connection with the U. F. C. of Scotland), Girgaum Back Road, near the Girgaum Post Office.—Minister: The Rev. M. B. Nikambe.—8 30 a. m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. Dr. Scott; 4-30 p. m Evening Service. Preacher; Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Sunday School, 8-15 a.m. Morning Service, 9-30 a.m. Evening Service, 6-30 p.m. Social Hour, at 8 45 p.m. Pastor: Rev. C. B. Hill.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a. m. Parade Service. Preacher Rev. A. J. Revell ; 6 30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher : Rev A. J. Revnell ; 5 p.m., Sunday School ; Preacher Rev. A.J. Revnell; 9 to 10 p. m. Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a. m. Preacher : Rev. A. J. Revnell ; 6-30 p.m., Preacher : Rev. R. Owen Jenkins ; 5 p.m., Sunday School.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road Apollo Bunder. Sunday, 11 a.m. Morning Service ; 6-30 p.m. Evening Services. Wednesday, 6 30 p.m. Prayer meeting. Minister Rev. Fawcett Shaw.

BAPTIST.

Worshipping at Y. M. C. A. Hall.—Minister : Rev. H. E. Barrell. 8-30 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher : Rev. H. E. Barrell ; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service. Preacher : Rev. H. E. Barrell.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, FEB. 3.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr W F Rice, B Cov	Capt D Heron, I M S
Mr R E Barber, B	Capt D I Macaulay, 1 Lrs
Mr R St G Burke, B	Capt H W Pierpoint, I M S
Mr A M Swyny, B	Capt C S St oke, 5 L Inf
Mr E H Liversidge, B	Capt A T S eringham, 12 rs
Mr H P Rylands, B	
Rev L H Lermit, B	Lieut F I O B ickman, 119 Inf
Mr S B Murray, M	
Col W W Norman, I A	Lieut J V Droughn, 124 Bal
Brevt Col C H M Hitchins 80 Carn Inf	Lieut F L Gore, 113 Inf
	Lieut N D Place, 8 Raj
Capt H T Walker, 30 Lrs	Lieut D Pott, 13 Lrs
Capt J G Faris, 7 G R	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major F W Pirrie, B, I A, 6 mos	Lieut-Col W H Quicke I M S, Bo, 1 mo 7 days M C
Mr C C Collingwood, B, 6 mos, M C	Major C Donovan, I M S, 5 mos, M C,
Mr H A C Williams, B 14 days	Major C R Elliot, 30 Lrs, 4 m s M C,
Mr F P Bennie, B, 6 mos, M C	Capt A R Withers, 16 Cav, 2 mos, M C
Capt V B Nesfield, B, to May 7, 1911	Lieut A G Dyce, 22 Cav, 6 mos, M C
Mr S Wasiraingh B, to March 9, 1911, MC	Lieut C A Scott, R I M, 2 days
Mr K B Williamson, B, 6 mos, M C	

Rumours in naval circles point to the belief that we are on the eve of a revolution in naval gunnery, which it is reported may double the present "rate of hitting" of the newest large armoured ships of the fleet. The new development is about to be tested on board the new battleship "Neptune," which has been built and completed at Portsmouth Dockyard. The ship has left Spithead for the Mediterranean, where she will carry out a series of most important gunnery trials. The Admiralty attach great importance to these experiments, says the "Daily Telegraph", inasmuch as the Neptune is quite a new departure in construction and, apart from her fire-control equipment, two most notable changes are made in her construction as compared with the original Dreadnought. These, of course, relate to the disposition of the guns. The "Neptune" is the first vessel to have her wing barbettes arranged in "echelon," which enables the two 12-inch guns in each of the five barbettes to be trained on either beam. The other feature is that each of the two barbettes aft are so designed that the guns of the lower barbette can fire over the one in front of it.

PARLIAMENT.

Re-assembly and Election of Speakers.

The first Parliament called by his Majesty King George V. was formally opened on Jan. 31, by Royal Commission at two o'clock. On the arrival of Sir Courtenay Ilbert, the Clerk of the House of Commons, followed by a large number of his fellow-members, the Lord Chancellor made the usual announcement as to the election of a Speaker by the Commons and his presentation for his Majesty's Royal approbation. The members of the Commons having retired, the House assumed its usual form, with the Lord Chancellor on the Woolsack, and, prayers having been said, the process of taking the oath of allegiance by those members who presented themselves at the table proceeded. Among the first was the Duke of Connaught, who for a time stood at the Woolsack in conversation with the Lord Chancellor. The Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Crewe were also sworn in during the sitting. At the close of the proceedings about ninety peers had taken the oath.

The members of the recently-elected House of Commons met at two o'clock, the business for transaction being the ceremonial election of a Speaker. There was a large attendance when Black Rod was admitted and desired the attendance of members in the House of Lords to hear the Royal Commission read. There being no Speaker, the Clerk Sir Courtenay Ilbert, left his place at the table and headed a procession of members to the Upper House. Ten minutes later he returned from the ceremony, when the Clerk, according to the quaint custom, rose and in silence pointed to the member who had been chosen to move the re-election of the Right Hon. J. W. Lowther to the Chair. The choice had fallen on Mr. E. Wason, Liberal member for Clackmannan and Kinross, who was received with cheers. In a warm tribute to Mr. Lowther's qualities, he mentioned that this was the fourth occasion on which the highest honour which it was in the power of the House to bestow would have been conferred on the right hon. gentleman. After enumerating a number of qualities which Sir W. Harcourt had said that a Speaker should possess, and declaring that Mr. Lowther had shown that they were his, he referred as Mr. Burt did a year ago, to the right hon. gentleman's "saving grace of humour," and affirmed with emphasis that members could rely upon his maintaining impartially their rights and privileges.

Lord Claud Hamilton seconded the proposal from the Opposition side in a speech containing interesting reminiscences. He spoke of himself as a Parliamentary veteran, exactly 45 years having passed since he addressed the House for the first time, and he observed rather sadly that of those with whom he was associated when he first came to Parliament not one was now in the House. Mr. Lowther had gained the confidence of all, including the Labour members and he believed, the gentlemen from Ireland who, whether they came from the north or the south, were not quite so easy to control as their less imaginative Saxon colleagues. When the day—distant he hoped—came for Mr. Lowther's retirement he would carry with him the respect and affection of his fellow-countrymen.

A DISCORDANT SPEECH.

Mr. Lowther, who occupied a place on the second bench above the gangway on the Opposition side, rose to tender his acknowledgments, but he was checked by the simultaneous rising of Mr. Ginnell, the member for North Westmeath, and he at once resumed his seat. It was this member who struck the jarring note that broke the harmony of the proceedings. Amid loud derisive laughter and cheers he complained that he had not been allowed to open his lips during the existence of the last Parliament. Amid more laughter, he conveyed the impression that he regarded this treatment as a public scandal, and he condemned in the strongest language the preparation by the party Whips of lists containing the names of members who were to speak in a debate. Mr. Ginnell, who had succeeded to the full in rousing the hostility of the House, at last resumed his seat, whereupon Mr. J. Redmond at once rose to dissociate himself and his party from the views just expressed, and to endorse the opinions of the proposer and seconder of the motion for Mr. Lowther's re-election. In grave and measured tones, and amid loud cheers, the Nationalist leader declared his conviction that his party could rely on the right hon. gentleman's impartiality.

Mr. Lowther, who had a great reception, returned his grateful thanks to the proposer and seconder for the flattering terms with which they had submitted his name to the House. Noticing the attack made by Mr. Ginnell, he said he was not aware that the hon. member had been treated exceptionally. In fact, he thought he had been given as much latitude as other members, if not more. The hon. member had exaggerated greatly, as the House had recognised. He submitted himself, in the customary phrase with all due humility, to the pleasure of the House. Then his proposer and seconder approached the right hon. gentleman and, taking him by the hands, conducted him to the Chair, amid general acclamation. Mr. Lowther, standing on the upper step, repeated his acknowledgments, and then he took the Chair and the mace was put on the table.

Mr. Asquith, who was loudly cheered, offered the Speaker elect the heartfelt congratulations of the House upon his re-election. In the course of his observations he referred to the new faces in the Chamber and to the losses through death which Parliament had suffered. Examining briefly the qualities which a Speaker ought to possess, he laid stress on the importance of having as their President a man who could combine justice and firmness with sympathy. In the Speaker-elect they had such a man.

Mr. Akers-Douglas having, on behalf of the Opposition, expressed the hope that Mr. Lowther might, for many years, continue to hold his position, the House adjourned.

In the House of Lords, on Feb. 1, the Speaker of the House of Commons received the royal approbation in the usual manner on his election. A large number of peers took the oath of allegiance, and the House rose until Monday, Feb. 6. The House of Commons sat for some hours for the swearing-in of members.

UNIONIST WHIP AND AN EARLY ELECTION.

Sir Alexander Acland-Hood, M. P., speaking at Wellington, Somerset, on Jan 28, said he believed they would have another General Election before very long. The Government might give the advice to pass the Bill with the aid of 500 peers, and the Crown might, of course, accept it but he did not believe the people of this country were going stand their ancient Constitution being made ridiculous in the eyes of the whole world in that way. (Cheers.) His opinion was, whether the Veto Bill was rejected by the House of Lords and an election followed, or whether it was carried by the creation of a large number of peers the feeling of the country would be so strong that another General Election could not be very long delayed. (Cheers.)

INSTALMENT OF WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT.

The Welsh threat of opposition to the Government is not, says the "Times," expected to produce grave results, because the condition of its fulfilment is a policy of delay which the Government is most unlikely to adopt. English Non-conformists are inclined to take for granted that Mr. George has a clear understanding with his colleagues that Welsh disestablishment will be taken up and pressed through, with Irish Home Rule, at the second Session of this Parliament.

The Rev. F. B. Meyer, honorary secretary of the National Free Church Council, said :—"Speaking generally. Free Church man stand strongly for Welsh disestablishment, and are prepared to give it precedence over the education question ; but we must press the Government by hook or by crook to give us at least a partial measure of relief on this question."

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O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager.*

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, February 16.] [Bombay, February 17.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	80 1-8		3 13
3 do. Rentes ...	97 1-2		unchgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	96 1-2		unchgd
3 1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 3-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in London ...	23 13-16	1-8	
do. 2 months' hence...	24 1-8	1-8	
Bar Silver in New York ...	51 7-8	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25-21 1-2		01
do. do. at Berlin...	20-47		1-2
do. do. New York...	4-86 1-8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate...	31-2 p. c.		
do. Short London Bills 3 months' sight	2 7-8		1 16
do Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 3 4		1-8
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-8		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-8		1 8
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 1-8		1-4
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 3-8		1-8

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver.—China buying.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £175,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Madras ... Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.
Transfers on Calcutta ... Rs. 2,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£37,500,000	Inc.	£ 200,000
Public Deposits	...£13,800,000	Inc.	£2,100,000
Other Deposits	...£41,300,000	Dec.	£ 5, 0,000
Government Securities	£11,800,000	Dec.	£ 100,000
Other Securities	...£29,300,000	Inc.	£1 10,000
Notes and Gold	...£29,090,000	Inc.	£ 500,000

The Bank's Reserve is 53 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Fair demand easier.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... Easier.
Manchester	Quiet and easier.
Total Sales	... 10 000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	400
Imports	... 27,000
Mid-Americans	... 7·47—12
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 10—1-8

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
7·26	7·27	7·28	7·29
—14	—14	—14	—15

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7·29	7·29	7·11	6·82	6·69
—14	—15	—15	—16	—16

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	16,000
Receipts at " Last year ...	21,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	10,000
Exports to Continent ...	11,000
Spot Cotton—	14 00 unchgd

Futures—Month of March 13·88+02; Futures—Month of May 13·85+02 } Declined on bear pressure and liquidation and advanced later on Commission House buying.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	14 1-2 unchgd
Futures—Month of March ...	14·00+11
Do. " May ...	14·09+08
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Irregular.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi ... 36 unchgd
Do. Months—Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.
Red Karachi ... 35 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Feb.-March
Do Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 33 1-2—1-2
Do. Months—Feb.-March.—Buyers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ...33 3-4unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 34 nett—1-4
Do. Months—Feb.-March—Done.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs., 85 p. c. ex-ship ...46 1 2 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...48 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Done.
Brown Cawnpore ...42 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—April-May.—Sellers.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs, ex-ship ...75 1-2+3 4
Do. Months—April-May.—Done.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Tone of Linseed—Firm.
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) ...72 1-2+1
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg.—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)....12—1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 6 1 1-2—1-2—Value.—Steady

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) .. 12-0—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ..12 4 1-2—Nominal.
Months of Shipments .. Feb.-Mar.
Tone—Firm.
German Beet-root 88 o/o ...9 5 3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...March.
Tone—Steady.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ... ...13 6 3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-Aug.
Tone—Firm.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...11 6 3-4—Value.
Months of Shipments ...March.
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16 18 C and F Calcutta ...Feb.-March 11 3-4—Nominal.
Do do ...July-Oct. 10 5 1-4—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ...Feb.-Mar. 11 2 1-4—Nominal
Do. do. ...July-Oct. 10 6 3-4—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta.Feb.-March 12 1 1-2—Nominal.
Do. do. ...July-Oct. 11 9 3-4—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ...Feb.-March 12 3 Nominal
Do. do. ...July-Oct. 11 11 1-4—Value.
General Tone—Firm.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING] [17th February, 1911

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value. Rs.	From	Importers
11 Boxes Bulns	7,68,000	London	Chartered Bank
1 Box Sovs ..	15,000	do	do
1 Box Bulns ..	38,400	do	Mercantile Bank
1 Box Sovs......	9,375	do	National Bank
32 Boxes Bulns	22,57,920	do	do
2 Boxes Bulns	1,53,600	do	Yokohama Bank
1 Parcel Silver	40	do	do
1 Case Rupees	5,000	do	Thos. Cook & Son
9 Boxes Bulns	1,53,600	do	Hongkong Bank
Sovereigns ...	5,10,000	do	do
1 Box Sovs ...	30,000	do	Eastern Bank
2 Boxes Sovs.	1,50,000	Marseilles	Comptoir National
2 Packages Rs	5,000	Debai	M S A Khalik
2 Bundles Rs	4,085	Abass	S H Awazi

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL FROM BOMBAY on 15th February 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	52	61,406
B B and C I Railway ...	70	88,100

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady at yesterday's rates viz : 1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 3-32d. on Demand, and 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been little enquiry for remittances, and 3 32d. T. T. is still obtainable. Private bills continue scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward..1s. 4 7-32d. April
Do. Francs...171 1-4
Do. Marks ...139
Hongkong 30 days' sight..130
Shanghai " ...174
Japan " ...149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 11-16 for cash and the settlement. Little business is reported and rates close 1-16 lower at 95 5-8. Calcutta advices are easier.

We quote :—

Cash ... ...Rs. 95 10 0
2nd March Settlement ... " 95 10 0

BULLION :—

Bar Silver in London yesterday closed 1-8 higher, both for ready and for forward delivery, at 23 15-16 and 24 1-8 respectively. New York was 1-4 up at 51 7-8. The local market opened at 60 5-16 exduty for ready, and has improved during the day. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24	0	0
Australian "	"	24	0	0
Sovereigns "	"	15	0	0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	"	60	11	0
" 1st settlement ...	"	60	11	0
" 2nd " ...	"	61	3	0

COUNCIL BILLS :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 80 lakhs, 9·90 lakhs Bills were allotted at 1s. 4d. 1-16 and 70·10 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4d 3-32 tenderers receiving 11 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 1 crore 5·20 lakhs. The amount to be be allotted next week is 80 lakhs.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase, Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits...............	......	13,12,000
Other Deposits	......	4,49,000
Sundries	42,000	......
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	......	4,79,000
Other Authorized Securities	......	19,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities...	9,73,000	......
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	......	5,19,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	......	6,83,000
Bullion	......	83,000
Balance with other Banks.	1,75,000	......
Sundries......................	97,000	......
Cash	......	50,86,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1910-11.	Bales. 1909-10	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week.	50,611	108,9 0	—58,2:9
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 16th Feb.	1,155 544	4,714,7(0	—559,246
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	19,953	31,980	— 17,022
China / Japan / Coast Ports ...	36,927	34,869	+ 2,058
Total...	56,88	71,'49	— 14,934
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 16th Feb			
Europe ...	3:7,890	466,134	— 88,244
China ...	4,3 6	42,513	— 38,197
Japan ...	364,04	498,30	—134,726
Coast Ports ...	18,54	17,585	+ 965
Total...	6.4.75	9:8,9 2	—2:0,2:4
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ..	10,718	3,'30	+ 7,093
China / Japan / Coast Ports ...	1,52	4,3'4	— 2,690

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October to 24th Dec. 1910—2,838 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. to 19th Nov. 1910—1,445 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1910.	250,0.0
Receipts from 1st October, 1910 to 16th February, 1911	1,155,544
	1,405,544
Shipments from 1st October, 1910 to 16th February, 1911	634,758
	740,786
Afloat	12,352
	728,434
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail...	288,283
Stock of Cotton in Bombay hands on 17th February, 1910 ...	440,151

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

Fluctuations have occurred in the Home markets during the past week, the American markets having been closed for two days, but the decline has continued and on the week New York shows a drop of 47 points, and Liverpool 22 points. To-day the fall has been checked and in New Orleans there is a slight recovery ; but it remains to been seen if the expected reaction has yet set in. The chief causes of the decline have been bull liquidation on large receipts, favourable weather reports from America and anxiety regarding the Anti-Option Bill in the States.

Notwithstanding the continued drop on the other side the local market has kept remarkably steady. Broach rates have been well maintained by bull speculators and contracts for other descriptions, though generally nominal, have been kept up in sympathy with Broach and in the absence of sellers. The week has been a quiet one, the chief business having been in settlements of fine Broach, exporters having sold back. It is reported that a fair amount of fine Broach has been settled at Home, and replaced by Americans.

Ready cotton has continued quiet, the daily off-take being small. Exporters have done little and mills have taken only for their immediate requirements.

Receipts into Bombay are very moderate, and are to date 559,000 behind last year.

The market closes quiet, Many quotations nominal

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M G Broach	...365-6	March
Good M G Broach	...353/4	"
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	...355	"
Fine M G Nagpur Kampti	...352	"
Fine M G Damangaum Pulgaon	. 344	"
Fine M G Khangaum Akola	...339	"
Fine M G Amraoti	...339	"
Fine M G Muttia	...323	"
F G M G Khandeish	...310	"
Fine M G Khandeish	...325-6	"
Fine M G Bengals	...312	"
F G H G Bengals	...285-6	"
Good Westerns H G	...348	April-May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...360	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	...Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	...	... 8,000 bales
Total Imports	...	... 21,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
7·33	7·33	7·34	7·35
+7	+6	+6	+6

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7·35	7·34	7·16	6·87	6·76
+6	+6	+5	+5	+7

FREIGHTS.

The following business has been reported during the week :—

ANTWERP :—2,500 tons at 14s-6d. March.

DUNKIRK :—5,000 tons at 14s-6d. March.

HULL :—1,000 tons at 15s. February ; and 4,000 tons at 14s. March.

About 1,000 tons chow-chow for different ports has been done at current rate.

The following fixtures are reported :—

s. s. "Corinthia", May at 18s. one p. p., 18s.-6d. two p. p.

s. s. "Bampton", March-April at 18s.-3d. one p. p. 18s. 9d. to p. p.

The market closes steady.

Messrs Chugandas and Co, quote :—

	Seeds. s. d.	Cotton. s. d.	
Antwerp		18 6	s. s. Canterbury sails to-day.
Dunkirk		17 6	s. s. Zoroaster ready sails 28 Feb
Aberdeen		—	
Dunkirk		17 6	s s Imani ready
Havre ...	17 6	18 6	do
Genoa		20 0	s s Humayun
Marseilles ...	17 0	17 6	February shipment
Hamburg ...	17 6	18 6	do
Hull ...	15 6	13 cwts, about 200 tons Feb shipment	
March		15 6	Dunkirk, Havre and Hamburg 6d, extra.

April May ... 6d. less than March.

P and O London...April-May 15s

Trieste and Venice	March	16s 6d	17s 6d
	April	16s	17s
	May	17s 6d	16 6d

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

Top prices were reached at the beginning of the week when the market touched Rs. 13-13-0 for April-May, after which a decline set in and fully 12 annas per cwt was lost. At the close the rate has recovered to Rs. 13-7-0. These wide fluctuations are due to heavy speculation in the Home markets owing to the high prices ruling and to small crop estimates. The future course of the market will depend on whether crushers can afford to pay present prices.

We quote :—

Ready Bold Linseed...Rs. 13 12 0 B. T.
April-May..............Rs. 13 7 0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is rather easier than last week. There is not much offering or much demand from Home If however the Soya bean trade is further disorganized by plague in Manchuria, the demand for rapeseed from here should improve. Crop reports from all over India are good, and the weather is favourable at present.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi or Cawnpore Apr-May	Rs.	7	7	6	R. T.
" Cawnpore ready..	"	6	14	0	R. T.
Yellow " " ...	"	7	6	0	"
" Guzerat " ...	"	7	14	0	"

GINGELLYSEED :—

Market is quiet but steady with only a moderate demand. Rates are unchanged.

We quote :—

Bold white 85 per cent.......	Rs. 52	0	0
Mimbara	Rs. 53	0	0
Yellow Hingaughat............	Rs. 57	0	0
Red Khandwa	Rs. 52	0	0
Black Kutal	Rs. 46	0	0

POPPYSEED :—

The market has been very firm lately owing to the absence of sellers, and prices have consequently advanced.

We quote :—

Ready......................Rs. 10 14 0 B. T.
April-May..................Rs. 10 14 0 "

CASTORSEED :—

Neglected. Little doing. We quote :—

Ready ....Rs. 36 0 0
April-May ....Rs. 35 12 0

COTTONSEED :—

The market is quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready ......Rs. 25 8 0 to Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

The market is firm at Rs. 46-8-0 for April-May.

WHEAT :—

The market is easier owing to favourable weather reports. Native sentiment is bearish, but business with shippers is difficult as Home prices are nearly 2s., or 5 annas per cwt., out.

We quote :—

White Delhi April-May Rs. 5 2 0 R. T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during week ending 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	50,611	bales
Wheat	108,272	cwts.
Linseed	60,157	"
Rapeseed	28,334	"
Gingellyseed	74,133	"
Poppyseed	1,268	"
Groundnuts...	85,722	"
Castorseed	99,013	"
Rice	57,661	"
Myrabollams	50,745	"
Cottonseed	94,968	"
Mowraseed	146	"
Gram	16,362	"
Joowar	4,023	"
Maize	10,304	"

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS :—The demand continues slack and there is consequently a feeling of weakness in the Bazaar.

GREY GOODS :—The market is very quiet, and we have no change to report.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market is dull. Stocks are moderate, but there is an utter absence of demand from up-country.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS:—The market continues steady, but the demand is at a standstill. There is nothing doing owing to cotton prices being easier.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market is very dull Owing to the steady decline in cotton, dealers expect lower prices. Fresh business is not possible at present.

DHOOTIES :—The market is steady. A small business is being done.

METAL.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL :—There have been slight fluctuations in the Home markets, but prices are unchanged. These are much above the rates ruling here and no business in forward contracts is practicable.

PETROLEUM.

			per case		
Snowflake Brand...150 ° American	Rs	6	0	2
White Rose Brand...150 ° American	Rs	5	12	2
Chester Brand ... 75 ° Abel A.'can	Rs	4	12	2
Devoe's Brilliant ... 76 ° Abel A.'can	Rs	4	8	2
Monkey ...125 ° American	Rs	4	8	0

Elephant Brand — per 2 tins
Bulk in tins ...125 ° ... Rs 4 3 0 per 8 Impl. gallons

Elephant Brand
Bulk without tins 125 ° ... Rs 3 9 0
Unsteady.

The following are the quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions:—

Ex Godown Price. Delivery Charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tin	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins ...	4	0	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons ...	3	5	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	2	14	0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	6

SHARES.

The market is steady and improving, the quieter tone of the cotton market being one of the chief causes. In many cases, however, rates have not moved much. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced to Rs. 1,592 1-2 and Bank of India's to Rs. 64 C. D. Indian Specie Bank shares, after touching Rs. 48 1-2 X. D., have again improved to Rs. 50 1-2. Bombay Merchants' Bank shares are unchanged and steady at Rs. 9 C. D. In miscellaneous companies, Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 517 1-2. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld., Ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 120 and preference shares at Rs. 170. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 287 1-2 and preference shares at Rs. 282 1-2 to 285. The Bombay Flour Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 8-15. The Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 800 in the earlier part of the week and later on they improved to Rs. 805. Shivrajpur's are quiet at Rs. 17 1-2. Treacher's are at and about Rs. 500. Sirdar Carbonic Gas and Co. shares are unchanged at Rs. 105. The Tata Iron and Steel Co ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 40 1 2 and deferred shares to Rs. 76 1-2 and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 131 X.D. In mill companies, Central India's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,675. Bombay United have advanced to Rs. 290. Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares are steady at Rs. 1,095 and Connaught's at Rs. 170. Crescent's are quiet at Rs. 70. David's have kept steady at and about Rs. 372 1-2. Empress Mill shares have been put through at Rs. 180, James Greaves are steady at Rs. 250. Jamshed's are unchanged at Rs. 142 1-2 and Kohinoor's at Rs. 632 1-2. Maneckji Petit's are unchanged at and about Rs. 2,660. New City of Bombay Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 770. Standards' are quiet at Rs. 927 1-2. Swadeshi's have improved to Rs. 1,050. Vishnu Cotton Mill ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 515. In Press companies, Mofussile' are at and about Rs. 810. New Berar's are unchanged at Rs. 515, and Indian cotton at Rs. 128 3-4. Volkarts' are steady at Rs. 650. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley Ry. Co. shares have been put through at Rs. 483 3 4, Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 615, Ahmedabad Dholka's at Rs. 127. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—1,500 cwts oil cake, Glade and Co ; 25 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 150 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and ; Co 151 bales hemp, Nathubhoy and Co.

Canterbury s—1,437 myrabollams, A Khimji and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—503 cwts myrabollams, K Kesawji and Co

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—408 cwts condements, M Poonjiaji ; 2 bales woollen carpet, S J Tellery and Co ; 201 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 52 cwts cuttlefish, Vieram Ooka ; 13 cases cardemums, and 342 cwts kismish, D Pasau and Co; 180 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy ; 1,007 cwts myrabollams, K Keshowji and Co ; 500 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey ; 1,201 cwts myrabollams, and 136 bales hemp, Forbes Forbes, and Campbell.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mombassa s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 1,450 tons manganise ore, Schroder Smidt and Co.

Elysia s—20 bales hemp, Y H Desai and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—100 kaju kernels, R Damji and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Umvolosi s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—1,830 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—100 bales cotton, P Vieram and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Imani s—1,000 tons, manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate.

Woodbridge s—110 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes and Campbell ; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Company ; 115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Zoroaster s—4,002 cwts poppyseed, 3,001 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—10,001 cwts cottonseed, W Bucher ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 8,376 cwt cottonseed, T Memraj ; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, L Pragji ; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros ; 11,249 cwts cottonseed, 4,062 cwts castorseed, A Khimji.

FOR HAMBURG.

Fangturm s—10,000 cwts poppyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 1,595 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 458 cwts cow hides, N Azmudin and Co ; 8,461 cwts myrabollams, W Bucher ; 330 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co ; 3,001 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,870 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 80 bales hemp, Y H Desai and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Oulna s—7,600 cwts myrabollams, W Bucher ; 200 bales hemp, O Pragji and Co ; 498 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 242 cwts gum, J Nurbheram and Co ; 204 cwts gum, P Jethaboy.

Castalia s—100 tons manganese ore Schroder Smidt and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Fangturm s—220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 55 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co ; 1,005 cwts gingellyseed, Parikh Brothers and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Filips Artelle s—110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

Koerber s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Koerber s—1,500 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR VENICE.

Filipps Artelli s—150 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

Koerber s—250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—100 bales cotton, K Devraj and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay Maru s—200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

A City Constable

Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Rheumatism

From all lands, deputations come to study the *method* which has made the London Constable superior to all others. "The *method* by which I make myself *equal to my work*," says Constable Lawrence, "consists of taking Phosferine at intervals, as in this way I keep myself alert mentally and physically." Since taking Phosferine, Constable Lawrence can remain on "point" duty in all weathers, controlling the amazing volume of City traffic, without experiencing the terrible nerve strain and weariness which formerly distressed him. Even amongst men who excel, Constable Lawrence is known as an exceedingly capable officer, equal to any emergency, and he declares that Phosferine alone enables him to maintain himself in this fine condition.

Quite removed.

Constable Lawrence, 398, High Road, Tottenham, writes:—"Possibly there is not an occupation more nerve trying than that of a "point-duty" policeman, especially when the roads are slippery and the drivers have a difficulty in holding up their horses. Add to this, the skidding of motor omnibus and the dodging of taxi-cabs, &c., it will be seen that my duty is not a pleasant one. I am sure that no one would care to change places with us for more than a few minutes, for it would at once be felt that the dangers are too numerous to cope with. Policemen look big, strong men, but are just as likely to get run down in health as other men, and this is what happened to me sometime ago, when I suffered from headaches, nerve-depression, lassitude and rheumatic pains. After trying many remedies, I was recommended Phosferine, and can say that it is a wonderful renewer of health, and seems to put fresh life into one from the first dose. I am now quite myself again, and very thankful that Phosferine was brought to my notice."—March 5, 1910.

PHOSFERINE
THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility, Influenza, Indigestion, Sleeplessness | Neuralgia, Maternity Weakness, Premature Decay, Mental Exhaustion | Lassitude, Neuritis, Faintness, Brain-Fag | Backache, Rheumatism, Headache, Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

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To the Royal Family; H.I.M. the Empress of Russia; H.M. the King of Spain; H.M. the King of Greece | The Imperial Family of China; H.M. the Queen of Roumania; H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia; H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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EQUALLY EFFICACIOUS FOR HAY FEVER AND CROUP
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The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
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AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited ; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited ; KEMP & Co., &c.,

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

QUITE UNNECESSARY.

"Now, Tommy," said the boy's mother "you just remember how to behave at the party. If you're asked to have something, and you want it you must say. Yes, thank you, and if you don't want it, you must say—"

"You needn't bother about that part of it, ma,' interrupted Tommy.

STILL HONEYMOONING.

"Do you know anything about the people who have moved next door?" she enquired.

"Not much," he answered, "except that their honeymoon is not yet over."

"How did you find that out?"

"By observing. It was raining when he came home this evening but she did not make him stop at the front door to wipe his boots."

WHY HE FAILED.

An Irishman and his English friend were out one day rabbit-shooting. They had been unsuccessful, and were returning rather downhearted, when a hare darted out just in front of the Irishman. Pat, in his amazement, failed to shoot, and the hare escaped.

"Why didn't you shoot it?" asked the Englishman.

"Shure," said Pat, "I didn't see it till it was out of sight."

WHAT HE WANTED.

Small Boy (applying for situation)—"What kind of a boy do you want?"

Merchant:—"A nice quiet boy that doesn't use bad words, smoke cigarettes, whistle round the office, play tricks, or get into mischief."

Small Boy—"You don't want no boy, you want a girl."

SPOILT HIS SPORT.

There was once a man who was fond of playing practical jokes, but stammered loudly. One day he was walking with a friend by the Thames, when they met an Irish sailor with an Indian parrot in a cage.

"W-watch me," said the joker, "I w-will have some f-fun w-w-with this m-man."

Stopping the sailor, he asked—"M-m-my good m-man, c-can that p-parrot talk?'

"Well," said the Irish sailor, "if he couldn't talk any better than you I'd wring his wretched neck."

THE JUDGMENT OF JANE.

She was a new waitress and was aristocratic, having lived with the Boodleby-Marigolds for three years. She had only condescended to take service with the Joneses. Mrs. Jones had been calling one afternoon and on her return she asked the maid—"Has anybody been here this afternoon, Jane?" "No ma'am," said Jane. "But here are the Tompkins' cards. Have they called?" "Yes, ma'am," said Jane with a superior air. "But you know Mrs. Jones, the Tompkinses aren't anybody."

THE SAME TREATMENT.

Sub-Editor—A correspondent wants to know how long girls should be courted."

Editor—"Tell him just the same way as short girls."

WITH A LARGE APPETITE.

The Professor—"Yes, a caterpillar is the most voracious of living things. In a month it will eat about six hundred times its own weight."

Deaf Parent—"Whose boy did you say he was?"

TURNHAM GREEN.

A West London hawker was busy selling pickling cabbages the other day, when an old lady came up to him, and said—

"Can you tell me the way to Turnham Green?"

"Wot do'yer want to turn 'em green for?" said the man. "Can't yer see they're for picklin'?"

AFTER YOU SIR.

A Yankee pedlar in his cart, overtaken by another of his class, was addressed:—

"Hallo, what do you carry?"

"Drugs and medicines," was the reply.

"Go ahead!" was the rejoinder. "I carry gravestones."

APPROPRIATE.

The professional humorist was having his boots blackened.

"And be your father a bootblack, too?" he asked the boy.

"No, sir," replied the bootblack. "My father is a farmer."

"Ah," said the humorist, reaching for his notebook, "he believes in making hay while the sun shines!"

ENGAGED TO BE MARRIED.

Sophy (who accepted Mr. Charles Fleetwood the night before)—"Does Mr. Fleetwood strike you as being a sensitive man, Pauline?"

Pauline (who doesn't know of the engagement)—"Gracious, no! A man who has been rejected by 14 girls within six months, and gets fats on it, cannot be sensitive. Why, Sophy, what's the matter?"

Sophy had fainted.

PROOF POSITIVE.

Two cabmen were eating their lunch together when a question arose as to what became of old horses, which, though too decrepitto work seemed to find a ready market

"Huh!" said one, "that sausage you're eating ain't nothing but 'oss."

The other indignantly denied the allegation.

"Give me a bit, and I'll prove it."

A small slice changed hands, and, after being cut into two pieces, was placed at intervals along the edge of the kerb. A few minutes after a dog came along and ate one piece, than the other two pieces moved up one!

NOT AN AEROPLANE.

The court listened with admiration to a plucky defendant who dared to dispute a cabman's fare. He fought his case with apparent triumph until he made the unfortunate statement:—

"It's not more than three miles as the crow flies."

It was a fatal blunder. The cabman paused for a moment to gather his argumentative forces together.

"If th' blessed cab had been a blessed aeroplane, I'd have run you 'ome over the Town Hall and Gaythorne Gas Works for two shillings and sixpence. But you're in Manchester, not Bournemouth. My fare's four shillin." And the cabby won the day.

A PROFITABLE TURKEY.

Harry Lauder tells of a profitable turkey that was sold twice over, yet provided the Christmas dinner for the person who sold it.

It was like this. A certain popular Clergyman once received a fine turkey as a Christmas present from a farmer, but as provision for the family had already been made, the wife suggested that it might be sent to market to be sold.

Another parishioner passing through the market espied the bird, and at once purchased it, remarking that it was just the thing for the vicar's Christmas-box, and he gave instructions for it to be dispatched to the vicarage without delay.

Great was the surprise of the clergyman's good lady when the turkey turned up once more. Again it was sent to the market and purchased by a dealer, who exposed it for sale. Another friend was struck by the turkey's fine proportions and bought it for the vicar!

This time the clergyman and his wife discerned the hand of Providence in the repeated return of the bird, so it was retained for dinner, much to the deligth of the younger members of the family.

BORN WITH BRAINS.

Little Maurice's mother was a dressmaker, and little Mourice had a baby sister. Now the rooms of dressmakers, abodes are liable to secrete pins upon their carpets, and as little Maurice's baby sister had a passion for crawling, his mother arranged to pay him a penny for every dozen pins he brought her.

"Nurse," whispered little Maurice, as his stock of pennies increased, do you know what I am going to do when I get sixpence?

"Well?" enquired nurse.

"I,m going to buy 24 farthing packets of pins and scatter them all over the floor, and pick them up replied the instant financier.

JOHN'S BEST BARGIIN.

After a day's enjoyment several miners agreed to take home a present for their wives as a consolation for having been left behind.

A few nights after, they met in the village public-house and compared notes regarding their presents.

"Ah gave my wife a red, white, and blue shawl, an' she's usin' it for a dustin' cloth," said one. "What did thee give thine, John, lad?"

"Oh," answered John, "Ah gave mine a pair of new nail-scissors, an' 'twor best bargain ever Ah made. She trims her finger-nails every day now, an, when she scratches they don't sink half so deep as they used to do!"

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BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

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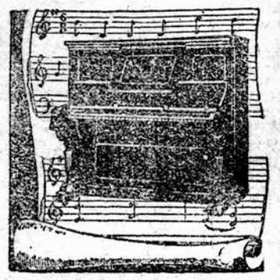

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The authorised announcement that the King and Queen will visit Dublin and Edinburgh next July, will give unbounded satisfaction to all. The Coronation in England, the Royal visit to Ireland and Scotland, and the investiture of the Prince of Wales at Carnarvon will result in every country in the United Kingdom having the opportunity for the loyal demonstrations which are the best preservers of loyalty. The conformation of the rumour that their Majesties also intend visiting Glasgow is all that is needed for the rejoicings to be complete. Thousands of Scotch and Irish folk will be coming to London for the Coronation, but racial divisions are not yet so obscured that these loyal subjects will not take an even greater pride in the subsequent tour. Scotsmen, Irishmen, and Welshmen all over the world will be bound a little tighter by home ties as a result of these comprehensive arrangements.

THE DUKE'S REPORT.

The Duke of Connaught's Guildhall speech left no doubt on the mind of his hearers, and can leave none on the mind of readers, that he has been deeply impressed by South Africa. One will not say that the speech was exactly in the right tone, because the speeches of our Royal Family always are. But the matter of it was distinctly encouraging, and no part more so than the Duke of Connaught's tribute to the unanimity of British and Dutch in welcoming him. "They knew no distinction with me," he said, "and I recognised none with them. In union they are at one with us, and through union they are ours in the great co-parinership of Empire." Yet the Duke of Connaught does not shut his eyes to the differences which are as the foam on the deep sea (as we trust) of union. "There will be fierce political controversies, and in all probability political mistakes." But these are the natural outcome of responsible government. They need not hinder—they should further—the progress of a country which offers so vast a field to the vision that it almost needs a prophet to take it in. The Duke of Connaught has done good work for the Empire in South Africa; he will doubtless do good work for the Empire in Canada. His speech proves his possession of the true Imperial outlook.

CANADA'S NEW GOVERNOR.

The Duke of Connaught has no light task set him in following Earl Grey as Governor of Canada, in following a statesman who has deservedly won immense popularity throughtout the Dominion, and of whom Sir Wilfrid Laurier could say: "His object has been to elevate Canada in all the speculations that go to make up the highest expression of civilisation." There need be no fear, however, that the Duke, who has carried out right well all the affairs committed to his charge, will not still further enhance the prestige of the great post. His path will be smoothed by the intense loyalty of the people. Those who gave Queen Victoria's son-in-law a welcome that delighted her beyond all expectation will not be less ready to greet her own son, and one who has already fought on Canadian soil for the protection of Canadian homesteads. And on the other side one may congratulate his Royal Highness on being called to this splendid position. Canada at one time depended for her prestige on her military laurels—the glories of Chrystler's Farm, Landy's Lane, and Chateau Gaz. Now, although the great and magical word Paardeberg has been added to the list of recent years, her triumphs are the triumphs of labour, of the plough and the woodman's axe. These and the grit of her people are building up a great nation, and proud indeed may be the man who is called upon to act as Governor.

LONDON AND ANTWERP.

The great scheme for improving the Thames and the London docks will come as a surprise to no one at all conversant with the facts. There are four places in the Lower Thames where there is only 23ft. of water at low water, while the modern liner draws from 27ft. to 28ft. The docks need bringing up to date, the West India export dock, for instance, only, providing 16ft. of water, when 24ft. was absolutely necessary. As the result, shipowners were avoiding the docks; only from 37 to 45 per cent. of the tonnage made use of them, the rest remaining in the river, so that profits fell all round in the most alarming way. Taking the port as a whole, however there is no need for pessimism. Compared with its nearest rivals in these islands, Cardiff and Liverpool, it has increased its tonnage in the last fifteen years considerably more than either of them. It is also still well ahead of Antwerp, though the latter is fast reducing its leeway. And why is it gaining on London? Because, as the late Sir Alfred Jones pointed out, its port dues are under 60 per cent. of those levied in London, and the cost of its stevedoring is only 55 per cent. Reform of the river and the docks is all very well, but reform of the stevedoring should go with it.

SIR CHALES DILKE.

The death of Sir Chales Dilke removed one of the very ablest of modern politicians. Those who agreed and those who disagreed with his views unite in this opinion. Rarely has a finer brain been brought to the service of the State. The name Dilke stood for a vast storehouse of facts and briliant employment of them. Up to 1885, Sir Charles seemed to have a great future. He had long been regarded as acoming man and had given earnest; by his work in various high positions, that the opinion entertained of him was well founded. Then came disaster, which meant the death of his career. For seven years he was banished from public life, his talents rusting, and his very name consigned to oblivion. It was in some sort a testimonial to his intellectual power that in 1892, inspite of determined opposition, he should have pushed his way back again to the House of Commons. Most men similarly circumstanced would never have so far succeeded in struggling against the past. Yet these later years, full as they were of energy and signs of the old cleverness, did not suffice to bring Sir Charles Dilke in any complete sense into the counsels of the nation. His advice was sought; his word always had attention; but the small honours that would fell to him were absurdly inadequate to the demand would that otherwise have been made by his talent. The State lost him and the loss was the State's as well as his own.

MORE LIGHT?

It is surely too good to be true. One gives the news for what it is worth, without hoping, yet without utter despair. Let it be accepted as a gleam—perhaps phantasmal, perhaps lasting—on the dark days of January. They say—the mysterious, the omnipotent they who control fashion—the "extinguisher" hats will not be seen this coming spring, and that the tendency of brims is to be smaller. The other day one heard an Englishman, home for a holiday after long years in the East, declare that the queer hats and bobble skirts of his country women were pleasant to his sun-stricken eyes. His were the first and only lips from which one has listened to such a confession. With man—as if he mattered!—neither the extinguisher nor the other enormity has ever been popular. He bore them because he hadto. And now they are departing he cannot give rein to his joy. Rather must he dolefully ask himself, What next?

PARAPOTAMIA'S FUTURE.

With the granting of the contract for the dams on the Euphrates to an Englishman the great Turkish schemes are nearing actuality. The whole thing is enormously interesting. While we in England clad in skins, were slaying uncouth animals with chips of flint the Euphrates dwellers were constructing a network of canals between that river and the Tigris, transforming a country now filled with nothing but camel thorn and wormwood into a veritable Garden of Eden dotted with great cities. Later on Babylon was built, on a chord artificially cut across a bend of the river. In modern times the river has persisted in returning to its ancient bed leaving the Babylon branch dry in summer. Sir William Willcocks proposes to confirm the river in its resolution blocking up the Babylon branch entirely and building such irrigating dams across the old arms to the west of it as shall convert the country to the west, not Mesopotamia strictly speaking but Parapotamia rather into a smiling Paradise, and so bring back the order of things prevailing one thousand years ago, when the country supported a population of twelve millions and paid fifty millions in taxes.

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I—Bibendum—have the pleasure of making my bow, just as you see me above, to my Colonial friends. I am by no means unknown to you, even though you dwell in a southern clime; in fact, I have rolled about the world a good deal and am acquainted with most countries.

You will hear from me concerning

MICHELIN

MOTOR TYRES

and their many good qualities, from time to time; but in order for you to become better acquainted with me, I propose telling you how I obtained my name.

You probably know that, many years ago, Octavius and Agrippa, knocked eight bells out of Cleopatra's fleet down Egypt way. After the battle was over, a gentleman, Horace by name, is said to have welcomed the victors with a riotous shout of "Nunc est Bibendum," which, if your Latin is not too rusty, you will perceive means: "Now let's all have a drink."

Now see the ingenious manner in which Father Michelin evolved my name.

First, there is the comparison between two great achievements: the winning of an important battle and the creation of me—that is of Michelin Tyres, which have carried off so many victories. Second, the relation between drinking to the successful overcoming of an enemy (an obstacle), and the power of my tyres of absorbing (or drinking) obstacles so that the effect of road shocks is lessened.

This, then, is the origin of my name, "Bibendum," and, frankly, could I have been more appropriately named? I think not!

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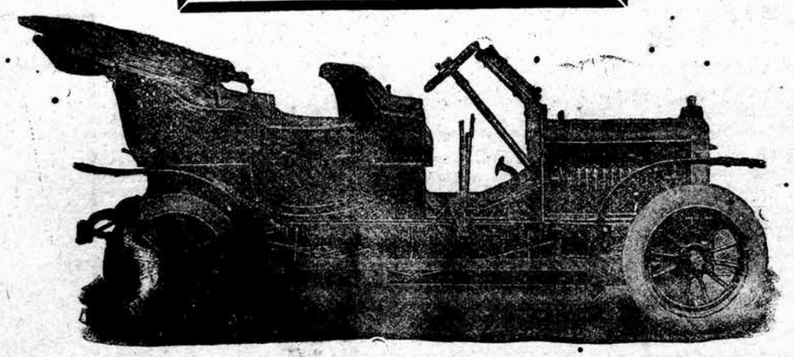

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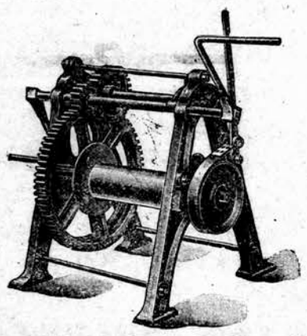

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